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APPENDIX, 1780.

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PARLIAMENT. [642.]

IN the beginning of the ſeſſion a petition was preſented to the Houſe of Lords, by Charles Sinclair, Eſq; claiming the title of *Lord Sinclair*; and it was referred to a committee of privileges.

The Commons, on a motion made by Sir P. J. Clerke, ordered, Nov. 10. that the commiſſioners appointed by an act of laſt ſeſſion [435.], for examining and ſtating the public accounts, do lay before the Houſe an account of their progreſs; — on the 13th, Sir Guy Carleton preſented the Report of thoſe commiſſioners; — and on the 17th the report was ordered to be printed. [693.]

Lord Liſburne moved, in the ſupply-committee, Nov. 13. that the committee ſhould vote the number of ſeamen and marines to be employed for the enſuing year. Laſt year, ſaid he, about 360 ſhips of war of different ſizes had been in commiſſion, of which 87 were of the line; and the men employed on board of them amounted to 93,000. This year the number in commiſſion had increaſed to 406, whereof 99 were of the line; carrying all together upwards of 99,000 men. After having made the committee acquainted with the naval ſtrength of the kingdom, his Lordſhip moved, that the committee would reſolve, "That 90,000 ſeamen, including 20,317 marines, are neceſſary for the ſervice of the year 1781."

Adm. Keppel wiſhed to know, whe-

ther in the 99 ſail of the line now in commiſſion, were included the ſhips under Sir George Rodney; many of which, to his knowledge, from ſervice and miſfortunes, were in ſo bad a condition, that he doubted whether the Admiral would hold himſelf juſtifiable in ſending them home during the winter. As to the number of ſeamen neceſſary to navigate a ſhip of war, he knew it could not be leſs than one third of her complement. But he alſo knew, that in the laſt war, a method was purſued, which he was ſorry not to ſee in uſe in the preſent war, of making ſeamen; for then an encouragement was held out to the marines, to qualify themſelves as ſeamen; and if, upon calling on their captain to be examined, they were found qualified, they were immediately to be rated as able-bodied ſeamen. Thus our landmen were in a ſhort time converted into good ſeamen. He admitted, that it was by our marine only that we could put an end to the war: but he alſo contended, that unleſs we ſhould put earlier to ſea next year than we had the laſt, it was in vain for us to flatter ourſelves with any hopes that our navy would deſtroy that of the enemy.

Lord Liſburne admitted, that many ſhips in our fleets abroad were in a bad condition, and would want conſiderable repairs; but then there were ſeveral capital ſhips on the ſtocks, that were coming forward, and in the courſe of the year would be ready to replace them. It was alſo to be conſidered, that if we had ſuffered in the Weſt Indies, the French and the Spaniards had crippled themſelves alſo; ſo that, on balancing accounts, we ſhould be found to have a proportion of 90 ſail of the line fit for ſervice, againſt any number that France and Spain can oppoſe to us.

Several other members ſpoke, but did not keep cloſe to the point in iſſue; and the queſtion being put, it paſſed without a diviſion.

Lord Liſburne then moved, That the ſum of four pounds per man, per month, be granted for the ſupport of the above ſeven men; and this motion paſſed likewiſe unanimouſly.

On the 4th of December Lord Liſburne opened the buſineſs of the navy-eſtimates, for the ordinary and extraordinary ſervices of the enſuing year. The former he ſtated to exceed thoſe of laſt year in the ſum of 87,913 l. chiefly occaſioned by the recent appointment of many additional maſters and commanders, and by expences on the Jamaica ſtation; the total ſum he meant to move for under this head was 386,261 l. 5 s. 8 d. The extraordinaries, on the contrary, were decreaſed, ſince the laſt year's eſtimates, by the ſum of 27,887 l. and amounted in the total to 670,016 l. His Lordſhip enforced, conciſely, the peculiar importance of our naval force at the preſent æra; and, without expatiating on the merits of the Admiralty board at large, obſerved generally, that its attention to the increaſe of our fleet had been indefatigable. Every ſlip in the King's yard had been occupied, and no opportunity of building by private contract omitted.

Mr T. Townſhend roſe, not to oppoſe grants for the ſupport of the navy, but to make ſuch obſervations upon the eſtimates before the Houſe as he thought conſiſtent with the œconomy which in the preſent exigency of affairs was ſo highly neceſſary. He obſerved, that the amount of the half-pay liſt for the enſuing year was exactly what it was the laſt, though the navy had been increaſed laſt year, and was ſtill to be further increaſed next year. He wiſhed to know what reaſonable cauſe could be aſſigned, why there ſhould be an increaſe of the navy without a decreaſe of the half-pay liſt. In the beginning of the laſt war we had but twenty eight flag-officers; and the whole liſt of Admirals at the concluſion of that war was no more than thirty ſix.—But the preſent liſt of Admirals was no leſs than ſixty-one; out of which about twenty or twenty-one only were in employ; and of theſe, but two of the old liſt were now in commiſſion, Adm. Rodney, commanding in the Weſt Indies, and Adm. Pye, whoſe flag was flying as port-admiral at Portſmouth. The reſt were all upon the half-pay liſt, and their country deprived of their ſervices, by the conduct of the Firſt Lord of the Admiralty. Amongſt the officers ſo driven, as it were, from the ſervice, the firſt names in the navy were to be found; thoſe of Keppel, Howe, Byron, Pigot, and Campbell. It is true, thoſe officers were unemployed at their own deſire; but ſurely, if they conſented to riſk their characters under a Firſt Lord of the Admiralty, in whom they could have no confidence, and from whom they could expect no honour or ſincerity, they muſt be fit for bedlam.

Lord

Lord Liſburne replied, that there were certainly a number of flag-officers out of employ,—ſome from age, others from infirmity, and others from private motives, which he could not account for. One reaſon, however, he could aſſign for the increaſe of flag officers in the preſent time beyond the number of them in the laſt war. It was now a rule of office, not to promote a junior officer without raiſing all his ſenior captains; whereas this attention to ſeniority was not paid to the ſervice in the period alluded to. He left it to thoſe officers who from private motives had declined the ſervice of their profeſſion, to explain their motives to the Hon. Gentleman; but he was authoriſed by one of them (Adm. Barrington) to ſay, that it was not from any diſſatisfaction that he declined the command in chief of the channel-fleet; ſo far from it, he was ready to ſerve his country in a ſubordinate command: but as it was thought adviſeable to give the command in chief to a junior officer, it was of courſe thought neceſſary to order Adm. Barrington to ſtrike his flag.

Lord North produced a liſt of all the poſt-captains, and maſters and commanders, appointed at home by the Admiralty for ſome time, and ſhewed, that they were all perſons who had remarkably diſtinguiſhed themſelves, ſuch as the lieutenant of the Serapis, the lieutenant of the Quebec [41. 566, 7.], and others whoſe ſervices and merit intitled them to preferment. His Lordſhip ſaid, that other captains had been promoted by admirals on diſtant ſtations; but that was a privilege which the commanders of ſquadrons abroad had always enjoyed, and no freſh reaſon appeared for depriving them of it.

The reſolutions propoſed by Lord Liſburne were agreed to without a diviſion.

Mr Thomas Townſhend, Nov. 20. called the attention of the Houſe to a motion he had intimated ſome days before. He premiſed ſome obſervations on the dignity and importance of the Speaker's truſt; many qualifications he deſcribed as neceſſary to fill the chair advantageouſly, but independence was the moſt eſſential of all. It was indiſpenſable that a Speaker ſhould feel his character and intereſt affected only by the diſcharge of his duty; while diligence and impartiality characteriſed his official conduct, it was requiſite he ſhould enjoy the full range of private opinion, without riſk of forfeiting his great, his juſt reward, the approbation of that Houſe. Former Speakers had followed ſuch ideas, enjoyed a ſphere of action thus uncircumſcribed, and attained, after a faithful diſcharge of their duty, ſomething more than parliamentary approbation. Mr Onſlow, whoſe worth he would not injure by comparing him to any precedent or ſubſequent Speaker that ever filled the chair, received, on retiring from public buſineſs, the thanks of the Houſe, attended with ſomething more; the throne was addreſſed to provide for him and his family. He would not flatter Sir Fletcher Norton by comparing him to Mr Onſlow; but he would ſay, that he had deſerved well of parliament, had diſcharged his duty ably, diligently, impartially, and on retirement from the Houſe could not be refuſed its thanks without ingratitude. When a new Speaker was choſen in oppoſition to him lately, no imputation had been thrown upon his character; one excepted, which was derived from conduct that did him infinite honour, his ſpeech on delivering a money-bill at the bar of the other Houſe: This had been called *flying in the King's face* [569.]; yet it was a ſpeech conſonant to the common practice of that ever-admired Speaker Mr Onſlow, and ſuch a one as in the ſame predicament that gentleman would probably have made; a ſpeech too for which he had received the unanimous thanks of the late parliament. —He concluded with moving, "That the thanks of this Houſe be given to Sir Fletcher Norton, our late Speaker, for his conduct while in the chair during the two laſt Parliaments."

Sir William Gordon ſaid, he would oppoſe the vote of thanks to Sir Fletcher Norton on the ſame ground that he ſupported the nomination of Mr Cornwall; it would be inconſiſtent in the extreme to do otherwiſe. He thought too highly of parliamentary thanks to vote them inconſiderately; in his opinion they conferred the higheſt honour a ſubject could aſpire to, and yet it had been uſual in the laſt parliament to beſtow them with great profuſion. It would perhaps be ſoon ſaid of them, if not more ſparingly conferred, as a French officer ſaid of the *Croix de St Louis*,—"The honour is, not to have it, and it gives no honour when beſtowed." Mr Onſlow's rewards had been mentioned as a precedent for the preſent vote; that gentle-

man was thanked for no leſs than thirty-three years ſervices, and received at laſt that mark of parliamentary approbation ſitting in the chair, when he voluntarily reſigned his office: but the caſe here was widely different; nor did he ſee how a new parliament could poſſibly recogniſe or reward the merits of a Speaker whoſe conduct in the chair they had not ſeen.

Mr Steele endeavoured to remove the objection, that a new parliament ought not to give what it was the duty of the late parliament to have voted. The diſſolution came on ſo ſuddenly, that they had not time to do what he imagined they would have done with pleaſure.

Mr Courtenay ſpoke againſt the motion: His chief reaſon was, that Sir Fletcher had, in his opinion, behaved very diſreſpectfully to his Majeſty on his throne. A city-magiſtrate, with inſolent gravity, once preſumed to inſult his Sovereign in the ſame manner: The former had received the thanks of the Houſe for it [39. 298.]; to the latter a ſtatute was decreed [32. 237, 451.; — 34. 332, 492.]; and he was repreſented as an orator, with this flaming ſpeech in his hand:

A livelong ſpeech, which Balaam's aſs might own,
Eternal record bears in city-ſtone.

A happy parody on two verſes in Pope, which made the Houſe laugh. However, Mr Courtney was called to order, for making uſe of the King's name, leſt it ſhould influence the debate.

He proceeded to ſtate the arguments of Lord George Germain on the firſt day of the ſeſſion, when he expatiated on the impaired conſtitution of the late Speaker, and of that gentleman himſelf, when he lamented that his health was gone, his conſtitution undermined, and his faculties hurt [566.]. He preſumed the Hon. Gentleman, the object of the motion, had not been conſulted; or his *medeſty* would ſurely have prohibited the attempt: The thanks of parliament, like the chair he ſo prudently declined, would be too great a burden for his feeble conſtitution. The conduct of Sir Fletcher on that day was elevated and noble!— for the good of his country, he wiſhed to encounter again an arduous undertaking, at the imminent hazard of his life; like *Regulus*, he would return to *certain death!* to the thorny cuſhion on which he ſat before, to days of fatigue, and nights of reſtleſſneſs, to dull and tedious debates. The Hon. Gentleman and his ſupporters, on that occaſion, reminded him of Paulo Purguanti and his wife. Says Paulo,

I'll do't; but firſt I give you warning,
You'll die before to-morrow morning.

The wife, with the firmneſs of a Roman matron, replies,

Let wanton wives at death be fear'd;
But to my comfort, I'm prepar'd.

Mr Rigby oppoſed the motion. He did not like to ſee the thanks of the Houſe wantonly thrown away, and brought into diſpute. As to the preſent queſtion, he believed the Houſe never would have heard of it, if Sir Fletcher had not mixed a little in politics laſt ſeſſion, and made the ſpeech ſo often alluded to. As to the ſpeech, he aſked the gentlemen, if they thought that the majority of that Houſe that granted the increaſe of the civil-liſt eſtabliſhment, would have approved it, if it had been communicated to them before it had been made? For his part, he was confident they would not; and that, conſequently, no vote of thanks would have been given, if by ſome means or other the Houſe had not been cajoled into it. Sir Fletcher had already received thanks for his ſpeech; what new merit had gentlemen to plead for him to obtain him freſh thanks? He knew of none; and therefore would oppoſe the motion. The preſent motion would be of little uſe, if it was not followed by another: the precedent of Mr Onſlow would be incomplete, if the crown was not addreſſed to beſtow a ſignal mark of favour upon him; and if another motion were not made for that purpoſe, he was afraid that Sir Fletcher would not give much for the thanks, and would regret at his leiſure, that he had acted in a manner that would make ſuch a motion improper.

Mr T. Townſhend ſaid, he had no intention to make any ſuch motion.

The queſtion being put, the numbers were, For the motion, 136; Againſt it, 96.

Mr Speaker preſented to the Houſe, Nov. 23. and read, a letter from Adm. Rodney, viz.

"Sir, {*Sandwich, St Lucia, July* 16. 1780.

It is with the deepeſt impreſſion of gratitude and reſpect, that I am now to acknowledge

acknowledge your very polite communication, and that tranſcendent honour which ſo auguſt an aſſembly as the Commons of Great Britain in Parliament aſſembled, have been pleaſed to confer upon me, by their unanimous vote of thanks. [138.]

When I reflect upon the inſignificancy of my poor ſervices, compared with the magnitude of that retribution by which they have been ſo immediately diſtinguiſhed, I am at a loſs how to expreſs that juſt and proper ſenſe which I entertain of the ſame.

Upon your kindneſs I muſt wholly rely, Sir, to make that true report, of my moſt grateful acknowledgements of this great obligation, by which the Houſe of Commons have bound me under the ſtrongeſt ties of gratitude, to perſevere in an unremitting exertion of my utmoſt endeavours to promote the honour and aggrandizement of the Britiſh flag.

I cannot conclude without requeſting, that you will be pleaſed to accept my beſt and warmeſt thanks for your truly polite and obliging manner of conveying to me the ſenſe and reſolution of the Houſe of Commons.

I have the honour to be, with the higheſt reſpect and regard, Sir, your moſt obedient and moſt humble ſervant,

G. B. RODNEY.

To the Rt Hon. Sir Fletcher Norton, Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, &c. &c. &c."

The Lord Chancellor acquainted the Lords, Nov. 25. that he did, purſuant to an order of the Houſe of the 1ſt of March laſt [139.], tranſmit the thanks of their Lordſhips to Sir George Brydges Rodney, Knight, Admiral of the White; and had ſince received a letter from Sir George, which he begged leave to read to the Houſe. His Lordſhip then read the letter.—It is to the ſame purport with that to the Commons.

Mr Parker Coke, Nov. 27. moved the thanks of the Commons to the Earl Cornwallis for his gallant behaviour at the battle of Camden. When he firſt conceived the idea of making this motion, he ſaid, he had not thought of the ſervices performed by any other officer; but upon turning the matter in his mind, he ſaw that there would be ſome impropriety in moving a vote of thanks to Earl Cornwallis, who was an inferior officer, for his eminent ſervices, without taking equal notice of the gallantry and merits of the commander in chief, Sir Henry Clinton, for the very important advantages gained by his arms in the capture of Charleſtown; of which the affair at Camden was the conſequence. The retroſpect which he took of the affair at Charleſtown, would, he ſaid, be an imputation on the former parliament, whoſe duty it properly was to have taken notice of it, were it not for the ſtate of diſtraction in which this metropolis was at the time the news arrived of the reduction of that place. Upon theſe conſiderations he had united the two gallant officers in the ſame motion of thanks; and ſo convinced was he, that no gentleman could have any reaſonable objection to the motion, that he had not conſulted any member upon it, or even applied to any perſon to ſecond it.—Some gentlemen had often expreſſed their diſlike to the American war; no man could view it in a more deteſted light than he did: but ſince the Americans had declared themſelves independent, and had pertinacioully diſclaimed all ſubordinate connection with this country, the war with America was become a war of neceſſity: and though he attributed all the preſent difficulties of this country, and even its poſſible ruin, to that war; yet ſuch was the ſtate of affairs, and ſuch the certain ruin of G. Britain if ſhe ſubſcribed to the independency of the colonies, that he thought it his duty to vote away the laſt ſhilling of his conſtituents, and the laſt ſhilling of his own private fortune, ſooner than give up their dependency on this country. Therefore to encourage the future ſpirit of our officers abroad, and do juſtice to their paſt merits, he had prepared the motion which he had then to offer to the Houſe. It was not, he ſaid, a queſtion about the original merit of our conduct with reſpect to America; it was only to ſhew, that we approved of thoſe acts of bravery in our officers, which have done honour to this nation, as well as to them and the forces under their command. He then moved, "That the thanks of this Houſe be given to Sir Henry Clinton, K. B. Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's forces in America; and to Lt Gen. Charles Earl Cornwallis, for the eminent and important ſervices rendered by them to his Majeſty, and this country, againſt the rebels in America; particularly in the reduction of Charleſtown, by the arms of Sir Henry Clinton;

Clinton; and the glorious ſucceſſes gained by the army under Earl Cornwallis, at the battle of Camden, in which the bravery of our troops equalled their character in any age."—Mr Coke then acquainted the Houſe, that he meant to follow this motion by another, which was, "That thoſe thanks be read at the head of the ſeveral armies in America." And he looked ſo much for unanimity in thoſe votes, that if he ſaw any probability of oppoſition to them, he was determined, he ſaid, to leave the Houſe, and take the motions away with him.

Lord Lewiſham ſeconded the motion.

Mr T. Townſhend roſe to expreſs his conſent as an individual; but ſuggeſted, that from ſome words which had caught his ear in the reading of the motion, he feared, that, in its preſent form, it would not meet that unanimous approbation which the Hon. mover, and, he hoped, every other member, would wiſh it to receive; and he therefore recommended the expunging of thoſe words. He hoped, from the known candour of the gentleman who moved the thanks, that nothing was meant by them invidious to the characters of former commanders.

Lord North obſerved, that leaving out the words *againſt the rebels* would qualify the motion according to the Hon. Gentleman's ſuggeſtion.

Mr Coke declared, that he meant nothing invidious to former commanders: and as to the words objected to, he had, without any particular motive, followed a ſimilar motion for thanks to the Duke of Cumberland in 1746. [8. 242.]

The motion being altered by the omiſſion of the words *againſt the rebels*, Lord Beauchamp reminded the Houſe, that the commander of the Britiſh fleet in America had his ſhare in the reduction of Charleſtown; and he therefore moved, that after the word "America," theſe words ſhould be added, "and to Mariot Arbuthnot, Eſq; Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's fleet in America."

Many members ſpoke, ſome for, ſome againſt the motion; the American war was, as uſual, brought in; and at laſt the motion, as amended by Lord Beauchamp, was carried, though not without a negative, yet without a diviſion.—The reſolution, as agreed to, was this.

"Reſolved, That the thanks of this Houſe be given to Sir Henry Clinton, K. B. commander in chief of his Majeſty's forces in North America, and to Vice-Admiral Arbuthnot, commander in chief of his Majeſty's fleet in North America, and to the Rt Hon. Lt-Gen. Charles Earl Cornwallis; for the eminent and very important ſervices performed by them to his Majeſty and this country; particularly by the reduction of Charleſtown by the army and navy under the command of Sir Henry Clinton and Vice-Admiral Arbuthnot, and by the late moſt glorious victory obtained by Lord Cornwallis at Camden."

The army-eſtimates being to be taken into conſideration on the 24th of November, Mr Minchin moved to addreſs the King, that the ſtate of the army under Gen. Clinton, together with the diſtribution of it, according to the laſt return made to Ld George Germain, ſhould be laid before the Houſe.

Mr Secretary at War oppoſed the motion. No gentleman could think, that it would be for the intereſt of the nation, that the number of our troops in America ſhould be known to our enemies; but ſtill leſs ought any gentleman to inſiſt, that the diſtribution of the force ſhould be proclaimed to the world.

Mr T. Townſhend did not approve of the ſecond part of Mr Minchin's motion; but he could ſee no reaſonable objection that could be made to the former part of it: nay, he could not ſee how any gentleman could vote the eſtimates on the table without knowing the ſtate of the army; for he ſaw in theſe eſtimates an account in the lump of provincial corps, without the leaſt mention of their eſtabliſhment; nay, he underſtood, that many of them were compoſed ſolely of officers, who enjoyed their pay as penſions, without doing any ſervice whatſoever for it.

Mr Minchin readily conſented to withdraw that part of his motion which related to the diſtribution of the army.

Lord George Germain ſaid, that Mr Townſhend's inſinuation, that ſome of the American corps were compoſed ſolely of officers, was groundleſs. According to the laſt returns of thoſe corps, received the 1ſt of October, it appeared, that the number of provincials in our ſervice amounted in all to 8091. In the town of New York, there were 2841, officered by no more than 103 officers: ſo that any gentleman acquainted with military affairs, muſt ſee, that 103 officers by no means exceeded the proportion neceſſary for a body of 2841.

Gen.

Gen. Burgoyne wiſhed to know if the Noble Lord could acquaint the Houſe with the eſtabliſhments of thoſe corps; pronouncing them, at the ſame time, dangerous to this country.

Lord George Germain could not then give that information to the Houſe: but this much he could ſay, that no money was iſſued for the payment of any more than the effective number of men that thoſe corps could muſter; and that if any one of them happened to be ſo reduced, as not to be able to muſter any thing like the number that a diſtinct corps ought to have, the commander in chief always took care to incorporate it with ſome other; ſo that the officers by no means received their pay without ſerving for it.

After ſome further converſation, the queſtion for the order of the day was put, and carried; and the Houſe having reſolved itſelf into a committee of ſupply, Mr Ord took the chair.

Mr Secretary at War opened the army-budget. He began by ſtating the number of Britiſh troops at the cloſe of the laſt year at 113,951; and the expence for ſupporting them he ſtated to have been 2,700,674 l. He intended this year to move for a reduction in our numbers, by which a conſiderable ſaving would ariſe to the public. He did not mean that the reduction ſhould fall upon the additional companies; becauſe they were in fact nurſeries, from which our regiments were ſupplied with good recruits. But he intended to reduce the eſtabliſhments of the regiments; and that all companies which formerly uſed to conſiſt of 100 men, but which had in reality no more than 85, ſhould be reduced to the latter number; and that thoſe companies whoſe eſtabliſhments were at 70 men, but without being able to muſter more than 56, ſhould in future conſiſt of no more than 56 men.

The troops, priſoners under the convention of Saratoga, he did not mean to include in this reduction. Every poſſible effort had been made to procure their liberty, but to no purpoſe; and he believed the Congreſs would never liberate them, unleſs, perhaps, upon the death or deſertion of the men, they might be induced to exchange the officers as priſoners of war, but not in conſequence of the convention. There were at preſent about 796 of thoſe troops together; the reſt were in hoſpitals, or diſperſed over the country; the whole amounting to between 15 and 1600 men. By the intended reduction, he ſaid we ſhould, this year, have 10,791 men fewer to pay, than laſt year. The ſaving upon theſe would amount to 130,521 l. and the expences of the whole of the remaining Britiſh troops would come to 1,400,390l. To this number of men and expences were to be added 43,611 militia forces, with expences of their cloathing; together with the foreign troops in our pay; making in the whole, Britiſh and foreigners, 172,000; the expence of cloathing and maintaining of which would amount to 4,400,000 l.

The bill by which he flattered himſelf the army might be recruited (the vagrants bill), had diſappointed his expectations; but it had, nevertheleſs, ſerved the public: for the marines had been doubly ſucceſsful in recruiting, in conſequence of this bill; and the price of ſubſtitutes in the militia had fallen one half; but very few men had, in conſequence of it, entered into the army. He therefore did not mean to move for a renewal of the bill. He knew it would be much better to recruit old corps than to raiſe new ones; but ſtill, if neceſſity ſhould call for any more troops, he would prefer the raiſing of new corps, for this reaſon only, that the men would be more ſpeedily raiſed.

He acknowledged that the recruiting-ſervice was not as briſk as might be wiſhed: for we had been already obliged to raiſe great numbers of men to replace thoſe whom we had loſt by ſickneſs in the ſouthern colonies, and the Weſt Indies. The climate in thoſe places was the moſt unwholeſome of any of our ſettlements in America; and had carried off great numbers of our men. But ſtill he truſted that gentlemen would not condemn the ſouthern expeditions, as they had been productive of much advantage to this country. The ſending troops to the Weſt Indies, was abſolutely a meaſure of neceſſity; the French had ſent out a vaſt armament, and Spain was ready at the time to follow the example; our poſſeſſions were not to be delivered up to them; we had been therefore obliged to ſend a force into that quarter of the world, to garriſon and defend our iſlands: and if we ſuffered by ſickneſs, the loſs was not ſolely on our ſide; the enemy had ſuffered more. The loſs of the French had been very conſiderable;

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but that of the Spaniards great beyond imagination: and to this clearly it muſt be attributed, that the combined enemies had not only effected nothing, but had not ſo much as attempted any thing.

He mentioned likewiſe, that the only augmentation he had to propoſe, came to him through Lord Amherſt; and that was, an augmentation of 500 men to each of the regiments commanded by Colonels Humberſton and Fullarton, neither of whom were to get any additional rank for raiſing the men. The intended augmentation of the regiment commanded by the latter was, he knew, already more than complete. Of the augmentation of the regiment commanded by Col. Humberſton he had not yet heard. He then concluded, by dividing the army into different claſſes; and, making each claſs the ſubject of a motion, he moved ſeparately, that the committee would grant the men and money ſpecified in the eſtimates.

Col. Barré undertook to prove, that the reduction propoſed would not eaſe the country; that, notwithſtanding the reduction, our expences would be heavier this year than the laſt. But the grand myſtery that he wiſhed to have cleared up, was, to account for the deficiency that appeared by a compariſon of the number of troops voted the year before laſt, and the return made of them by the general. The numbers voted for the American war were 78,000 men; by the returns, no more than 34,000 were accounted for: ſo that it remained with miniſters to inform the committee what had become of the other 44,000. If they were effectives, why had they not performed more ſervice? if they were men on paper only, where was the money that had been voted for their ſupport?

Mr Secretary at War ſaid, that, excluſive of the numbers contained in the return alluded to, and which was of the troops under the command of Sir Henry Clinton only, there had been that year 17,000 men in the Weſt Indies, and 10,000 in Canada, not to mention thoſe in the Eaſt Indies and Africa.

Col. Barré admitted this account of 27,000 men in the iſlands and Canada, though he wiſhed they might tell 13,000. To theſe 27,000, he would add one battalion in the Eaſt Indies, and rate it at 1000 men; and, adding 213 men on the coaſt of Africa, the whole would amount to 28,213 men: ſo that, after all this, there ſtill remained 15,787 men to be accounted for.

Mr Secretary at War ſaid, that the return in queſtion had been made near two years ago, when he had juſt gone into office; he would inquire into the matter; and as it related to the diſpoſition of the army one or two campaigns back, he ſhould feel no difficulty in giving the Houſe every information on that head.

Gen. Smith ſaid a few words, which put an end to the converſation; and then the motions made by Mr Secretary at War were all agreed to without a diviſion.

On the 4th of December, a petition of John Touchet and John Irving, agents for the Britiſh ſubjects reſiding in the provinces of Bengal, Bahar, and Oriſſa, and their ſeveral dependencies, whoſe names are ſubſcribed to the following petition, was preſented to the Commons, by Mr Pulteney, and read; ſetting forth, that the petitioners have received the copy of a petition certified by a notary-public in Calcutta, at Fort William in Bengal, to be a true copy of an original petition, ſigned by 648 of the Britiſh ſubjects reſiding in the three provinces above mentioned, and their ſeveral dependencies, (already inſerted). [625.—628.]

The petitioners, the agents above mentioned, prayed the Houſe to take the contents of the ſaid petition into conſideration, and to grant ſuch relief in the premiſſes as to the Houſe ſhould ſeem meet.

The petition was ordered to lie on the table.

Next day it was ordered, that the directors of the Eaſt-India company do lay before the Houſe, copies of all letters and papers tranſmitted to them by the Governor-General and Council of Fort William, relative to the eſtabliſhment of the ſupreme court of judicature in Bengal, and to the juriſdiction exerciſed by the ſaid court, ſince its inſtitution in 1774, and relative to the effects of that juriſdiction; as alſo, copies, or extracts, of all letters written by the court of directors to his Majeſty's ſecretary of ſtate, and to the Governor-General and Council of Fort William, reſpecting the juriſdiction of the ſaid court.

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A new diſpute has happened between Mr Adam and Mr Fox this ſeſſion. —— On the 13th of November, Col. Hartley having made a long ſpeech, the purport of which was, to point out the neceſſity of unanimity at home, and an exertion of our moſt vigorous efforts to defeat the deſigns of the Houſe of Bourbon, and to procure a reconciliation with America, — Mr Adam took occaſion thence to lament the ſituation of this country for the want of unanimity. No gentleman could deny the happy advantages which a coalition of parties would produce; and yet far remote muſt be an event ſo deſirable, while inflammatory libels were daily ſuffered to meet the public eye, for the purpoſe of fanning party-fires, and ſtamping impreſſions the moſt derogatory from the dignity of that Houſe. It was notorious, that in America the ſpirit of rebellion was encouraged by intelligence from this country! The multitude there were taught to believe, that committees and aſſociations were eſtabliſhed in G. Britain, for the expreſs purpoſe of promoting their cauſe, and impeding every ſtrenuous exertion that might be planned againſt them. Theſe committees and aſſociations had not confined themſelves to public tranſactions; nor was the encouragement of our enemies the only thing they had done, to diſturb the peace and prevent the unanimity of this country: they had, in the moſt unjuſtifiable and unprecedented manner, baſely attempted to ruin the characters of every individual who oppoſed their views. He then ſtated, that he had in his hand the moſt ſingular publication that ever had appeared in modern times. The publication he alluded to he had met with in a newſpaper of that morning, (the 13th). He then read as follows.

"*Weſtminſter Committee of Aſſociation, King's Arms tavern, Palace-yard, Nov.* 10. 1780.

Reſolved, That the thanks of this Committee be given to the Hon. CHARLES JAMES FOX, for his conduct in the Houſe of Commons on Monday laſt; on which day, with a firmneſs becoming the repreſentative of a free people, he expoſed the pernicious principles and deſtructive meaſures of an abandoned adminiſtration; and afforded the fulleſt evidence to his conſtituents, that neither the temptations of men in power, nor apprehenſions of their treatment, could cauſe him to deviate from that line of parliamentary conduct which he hath hitherto purſued with ſo much honour, or induce him to deſert the cauſe of the people.

Reſolved, As it is reaſonable and juſt, that public approbation and ſupport ſhould be afforded to thoſe men who defend the public cauſe, that Mr Fox, by his conduct on that day, hath further endeared himſelf to his conſtituents, and in the ſtrongeſt manner intereſted the inhabitants of this city and liberties in his welfare.

Reſolved, That this Commitee, being ſenſible, that the firm, conſtant, and intrepid performance of his duty, will probably render him, in common with other diſtinguiſhed friends of liberty, *the object of ſuch attacks as he has already experienced* [41. 584], *and to which every unprincipled partiſan of power is invited by the certainty of a reward*, moſt earneſtly exhort the inhabitants of Weſtminſter to do their utmoſt, by every legal meaſure, to preſerve to the great body of citizens, by whom he has been elected, and to his country, the benefit of his ſervices, and the inviolable ſecurity of his perſon.

JOHN CHURCHILL *, Chairman."

The firſt part of this publication, containing thanks and praiſes to Mr Fox, Mr Adam ſaid he had not the leaſt objection to; but could not that Hon. Gentleman receive his homage, and his admirers evince their zeal, without being malicious in their exultation, and conveying their moſt injurious inſinuations to the public againſt all who were ſo unfortunate as to differ from them in ſentiment? He then ſtrongly painted the calumnious tendency of the laſt reſolve, as aiming to prepoſſeſs the public with an idea of gentlemen who ſupport adminiſtration too ſhocking to expreſs. He conceived it more immediately levelled at himſelf, as being correſpondent with the horrid ſlander uttered againſt him formerly, on an occaſion [41. 584.] which he was ſorry ever to allude to.— He with very keen irony congratulated the Hon. Gentleman to whom the reſolutions were addreſſed, on the appointment of life and body guards for the protection of his perſon. The Hon. Gentleman would become another Piſiſtratus. He might be ſaluted Piſiſtratus the

* Mr John Churchill is an apothecary in Parliament ſtreet, and brother of the late famous poet Charles Churchill.

ſecond. That Athenian had a guard appointed him by the people of Athens, for the protection of his perſon, by means of which he overturned the liberties of his country. Continuing in this ſtrain of irony, he hailed the Hon. Gentleman *King of Weſtminſter*; and finiſhed this part of his ſpeech with ſaying, he did not know whether to congratulate the Hon. Gentleman or to condole with his country the moſt.—He had been long attacked by anonymous abuſe in newſpapers; he did not know at that time to what quarter that abuſe was to be traced; he now knew that he was to attribute it to the members of the Weſtminſter Committee. And when he ſaw in the newſpapers, "that Mr Adam ſeconded a motion for a new writ for Coventry from ſcandalous and improper motives," he was juſtified in ſaying, that that and ſuch like paragraphs came from the ſame quarter. The publications he animadverted upon, not only calumniated him, but gave the Hon. Gentleman to whom it was addreſſed an excluſive privilege, by an unreſerved grant of excluſive protection, to lanch forth, if he was capable of availing himſelf of it, into every ſpecies of perſonality and abuſe. Time would ſhew, from that gentleman's future conduct, how far he was capable of availing himſelf of it.—He concluded with profeſſing his hopes, that the Hon. Gentleman was not acceſſory to the infamous publication, the authors of which, whoever they were, deſerved not the name of men; and that he looked upon every perſon who adopted the reſolutions of that Committee as baſe and infamous calumniators of his character, and unworthy the protection of a civilized country.

Mr Fox began with declaring, that as to any expreſſions perſonal to himſelf, which had fallen from the Hon. Gentleman, he ſhould not take the leaſt notice of them; but in regard to the advertiſement itſelf, he did aſſure the Hon. Gentleman, and the Houſe, upon his honour, that he was not preſent at the drawing it up, and that it was publiſhed without either his conſent or knowledge. Had he been preſent, he ſhould have uſed all the perſuaſion he was maſter of, to have prevented the Committee from coming to or publiſhing any ſuch reſolution; becauſe, though it was founded in zeal and affection to him, it was in his opinion an imprudent reſolution.—The ridicule the Hon. Gentleman had thrown upon the Committee, was a matter of perfect indifference to him; and the more ſo, as the gentlemen who formed it were great and reſpectable characters, men who, he doubted not, had well weighed every word uſed in the reſolution, and who were prepared to juſtify the advertiſement and the reſolution with their honours and reputation. The Hon. Gentleman had choſen to laugh at him, and to turn him into ridicule, under the character of Piſiſtratus; in what, he begged to know, had he ever ſhown a deſire to obtain illegal honours? In what had he attempted to ſet himſelf above the laws of his country? The Hon. Gentleman had flouriſhed greatly about his body-guard, and had talked of the Committee's proceeding to conſtitute him *King of Weſtminſter*; — he would tell the Hon. Gentleman, that the Committee, and the whole inhabitants of that moſt reſpectable city, wiſhed for no other king than the king now upon the throne. The electors of Weſtminſter thought well of his efforts in that houſe; and this naturally ſhewed itſelf in acts of affection and regard to him. He concluded with ſaying, he was ready to defend the reſolution of the Weſtminſter Committee, tho' at the ſame time he was free to confeſs, that he thought it imprudently drawn up; and that it contained words which had better not been uſed on the occaſion.

Mr Adam, in anſwer to what Mr Fox had ſaid of the reſolutions not being perſonal to him (Mr Adam), read over again part of the laſt reſolution, ending with the word *reward*. He then added, that every perſon, conjunctively and ſeverally, of that Committee, who approved of theſe words, *was an infamous and baſe traducer of his character*.

Col. Fitzpatrick, of the guards, ſaid, he thought it a very great honour to belong to that Committee, being convinced there were among the members of it ſome of the firſt and moſt reſpectable characters in the kingdom. He was abſent, as well as his Hon. friend, when the reſolutions were voted. Having therefore no hand in drawing them up, it was impoſſible for him to ſay, what, or whom, the particular gentlemen who penned them had in their view at the time. He was ſure, however, from the known honour of the Committee, that their intention was a good and warrantable one. He therefore thought it right to ſay, that the reſolutions had his hearty conſent.

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Mr Adam ſaid, that if either of the Hon. Gentlemen who ſpoke laſt, or any other perſon, approved of, and aſſented to the words in queſtion, as perſonally applied to him, that he meant to apply to him and them every epithet he had mentioned.

This altercation was put an end to by the order of the day being called for.

Authentic particulars reſpecting the death of Capt. Cook. [45.]

UPon the firſt arrival of our navigators at the iſland of O-why-hee, about the beginning of December 1778, the inhabitants received them with great friendſhip and cordiality; nay, it is ſaid, ſhowed them a reſpect bordering upon adoration. They readily furniſhed them with the ſupplies they ſtood in need of, and rendered their ſituation perfectly comfortable for the ſpace of two months that they took up their reſidence among them. About the beginning of February 1779, Capt. Cook being deſirous of returning to the northward, took his leave of this place: but he had ſcarce left the harbour, when a violent gale of wind ſplit his fore-maſt in ſuch a manner as forced him back to repair it. It is probable, that this unexpected return excited ſome jealouſy in the natives, as it appears that their conduct was now totally different towards their viſitors; ſuſpicion ſeemed to take place of hoſpitality, and diſhoneſty of their former fidelity. Notwithſtanding this change in their manner, Capt. Cook did not as yet entertain any apprehenſions of them, and landed his carpenters and obſervatory as uſual. But their diſpoſition for theft now manifeſted itſelf upon every occaſion; and at length, on the 13th of February 1779, in the evening, the cutter of the Diſcovery was cut looſe from her cable, and carried away. The day following Capt. Cook landed, with his lieutenant and nine marines, and proceeded immediately to the reſidence of the chief, to demand juſtice, and a reſtitution of the boat. He was received by him with the uſual cordiality; but he perceived, that innumerable crowds were aſſembling from behind the rocks, armed with clubs and darts. Capt. Cook carried with him a double-barrelled fowling-piece, one barrel being loaded with powder only, and the other with balls. As the natives grew exceedingly inſolent and audacious, Capt. Cook diſcharged, at one of the moſt daring, the contents of the barrel loaded only with powder: but this was ſo far from intimidating them, that they were ruſhing on him with additional fury, when Capt. Cook diſcharged the remainder of the contents of his piece, and killed their leader. This was followed by a general diſcharge from the marines; who inſtantly endeavoured to regain their boats. [It is neceſſary here to obſerve, that one part of the military weapons of this people conſiſts of a long and heavy dart, which they throw to a great diſtance with uncommon dexterity and certainty. One of theſe darts, together with ſeveral other inſtruments of death, were brought over by one engaged in this unhappy and fatal ſcene, and are now in London.] They purſued Capt. Cook and his people to the ſhore; and before the Captain could reach his boat, he received one of their darts in his back, when he inſtantly fell, and was ſoon inhumanly diſpatched by the clubs of the natives. One of the marines, being cloſely purſued by the natives, received one of their darts in his back, from an enemy cloſe behind him in the water, when he turned round, ſhot his murderer, and both fell dead upon each other in the water. The crew of the Diſcovery kept up a fire on the enemy; but they were at too great a diſtance to do any conſiderable execution. The few remains of this unhappy party with difficulty got on board their ſhips to relate an account of the melancholy fate of their brave Captain.

Sir ISAAC NEWTON: *An Anecdote.*

ONE of Sir Iſaac Newton's philoſophical friends abroad ſent him a curious priſm, which was taken to the cuſtomhouſe, and was at that time a ſcarce commodity in this kingdom. Sir Iſaac laying claim to it, was aſked by the officers, what the value of the glaſs was, that they might accordingly regulate the duty. Newton, whoſe buſineſs was more with the univerſe than with duties and drawbacks, and who rated the priſm according to his own idea of its uſe and excellence, anſwered, that the value was ſo great, he could not aſcertain it. Being again preſſed to ſet ſome fixed eſtimate upon it, he perſiſted in his reply, that he could not ſay what was its worth, for that the value was ineſtimable. The honeſt cuſtomhouſe-officers took him at his word, and made him pay a moſt exorbitant duty for the priſm, which he might have taken away, upon only paying a rate according to the weight of the glaſs.

AMERICA. [661.]

"*New York, Nov.* 30. After the battle of Camden [584.] Lord Cornwallis advanced into North Carolina; and Col. Ferguſon attempting to join him from Ninety-ſix, with about 400 militia, was attacked at King's Mountain by near 2000 rebels. He twice repulſed them; and went out with thirty men to reconnoitre, when he was unfortunately killed. This diſpirited his party. The rebels made a third attack, and ſucceeded. They killed and took upwards of three hundred. This ſtroke obliged Lord Cornwallis to return into South Carolina; and by the laſt accounts from him, he was returning near Waxſaws towards Ninety-ſix.

The rebels made an unſucceſsful attempt upon Auguſta. The garriſon was relieved by a detachment under Col. Cruger, who purſued the rebels, and took ſome priſoners who had protections in their pockets. Theſe he immediately hung up. This has been the caſe in other places to the ſouthward."

The New-Jerſey gazette of Oct. 25. contains the following account.

"SIR, Camp, Rocky river, Oct. 10.

I have the pleaſure of handing you very agreeable intelligence from the weſt. Ferguſon, the great partiſan, has miſcarried. This we are aſſured by Mr Tate, brigade-major in Gen. Sumpter's late command: the particulars from that gentleman's mouth ſtand thus: Col^{s} Campbell, Cleveland, Shelby, Sevier, Williams, Brandon, Lacey, &c. formed a conjunct body, near Gilbert-town, conſiſting of 2000. From this body were ſelected 1600 good horſe, who immediately went in purſuit of Col. Ferguſon, who was making his way to Charlotte. Our people overtook him well poſted on King's Mountain, and on the evening of the 7th inſt. at four o'clock, began the attack, which continued forty-ſeven minutes. Col. Ferguſon fell in the action, beſides 150 of his men; 810 were made priſoners, including the Britiſh; 150 of the priſoners are wounded: 1500 ſtand of arms fell into our hands. Col. Ferguſon had about 1400 men. Our people ſurrounded them, and the enemy ſurrendered.

We loſt about twenty men, among whom is Major Chronicle, of Lincoln county; Col. Williams is mortally wounded. The number of our wounded cannot be aſcertained. This blow will certainly affect the Britiſh very conſiderably. The Brigade-Major, who gives this, was in the action. The above is true. The blow is great. I give you joy upon the occaſion. I am, &c.

WILLIAM DAVISON.

Hon. Gen. Sumner."

"Camp, Yadkin-ford, Oct. 10. 1780.

SIR, Eight o'clock, evening.

With great ſatisfaction I inform you of the defeat of Major Ferguſon, on King's Mountain, four o'clock, Saturday afternoon. The particulars I incloſe you as I received them a few minutes ago; alſo, a letter from Gen. Daviſon, of his ſecuring twenty-nine barrels of powder, which were ſecreted ſome time ſince near Charlotte. I am, &c. JATHRO SUMNER."

Publiſhed by order of Congreſs,

CHARLES THOMSON, Sec."

The Congreſs, Nov. 3. paſſed the following vote in favour of the three ſoldiers of the Jerſey militia who took Major André, and refuſed a large ſum to let him go [593.]: "That John Paulding, David Williams, and Iſaac Van Wort, ſhould be paid annually 200 dollars from the public treaſury, for their lives; and that the war-office preſent each of them with a ſilver medal ſtruck on the occaſion, one ſide of which ſhould repreſent a buckler, with the word FIDELITY; and the reverſe to bear the following inſcription, VINCIT AMOR PATRIÆ."—The Congreſs have, on the 4th of October, further reſolved, "That the name of *Benedict Arnold* ſhould be eraſed from the liſt which contains the names of the officers of the army of the United States."

A New-York Royal Gazette Extraordinary of Dec. 18. contains copies of letters found in a rebel-mail intercepted a few days before in Connecticut;—of which we here inſert the following, viz.

"Dear Sir, Schuylkill Falls, Nov. 15.

SOME time has elapſed ſince I wrote you laſt, owing to my having been ill with the fever which raged in the city. I was not confined more than a week; yet it left me ſo enfeebled, that an attention to the buſineſs in Congreſs, and on committees, which met every morning and evening, not only prevented my writing, but reduced me ſo low, that I

was

was compelled to move to this place for recovery of health; from which I ride into the city every morning, to meet committees at nine, attend Congreſs afterwards, and return at night: this deprives me of that leiſure which I would wiſh to employ in giving you every poſſible information reſpecting our public affairs. I am ſorry to ſay, that they are far from affording pleaſure to the friends of America: former Congreſſes undoubtedly had their difficulties; and whether any other ſet of men under their circumſtances would have done better, is not eaſy for a judicious mind to determine. Events have, however, proved their error, and call for a ſpeedy reformation. Perhaps moſt of our difficulties have ariſen from our ignorance of finance, and the want of ſyſtem in every department.

A new army is now arranged, the States now called upon for men and ſpecific ſupplies. All public departments are now arranging upon œconomical principles: the ſeveral and expenſive navy-boards will be aboliſhed; the war-office and treaſury-board regulated; a committee is appointed for arranging our finances; a loan from France ſolicited in the moſt preſſing and poſitive terms, and a regular ſyſtem will ſoon take place. Perhaps it may be thought a late hour for this reformation, but is it not better late than never! Every day's experience proves, that many of our diſtreſſes ariſe from a want of power in Congreſs to carry any of their meaſures into execution. They ſend requiſitions to the States; ſome comply, ſome do not; and the conſequence of this is too obvious to need explanation: hence it is that our army is often ready to periſh with hunger and cold. I am happy to find that New Hampſhire ſtands foremoſt in her compliance with the requiſitions of Congreſs. At preſent we have no money in the treaſury; ſome States have not yet received their new money, or called in their old. This, with the artful induſtry of Tories and ſpeculators, has depreciated the old money to eighty-five, and even to an hundred and ten, for one, in this city. This of courſe more than doubles our national debt; for as the bills of the 18th of March muſt be redeemed with ſilver and gold, and are iſſued at forty for one, five million of ſilver dollars muſt be employed to redeem the two hundred millions of dollars emitted, when at only eighty for one, two millions and a half of ſilver dollars would purchaſe in the whole ſum. Conſequently there is a national loſs of more than two millions and a half of ſilver dollars, with its intereſt, without any proſpect of public advantage. But this is not all; ſpeculators and Tories, who have hoarded up the ſpecie, take every advantage of our neceſſities, ſpeculate upon our foreign bills, ſo that we loſe 25 per cent. on all our money borrowed from France. Our army is almoſt naked, yet we have had cloathing ſufficient for them at Cape François more than eighteen months, and frigates employed on uſeleſs adventures. We had alſo arms for 20,000 men, and cloathing for 40,000, purchaſed in France, and ſent to the ſtores to be ſhipped in April laſt. The captain of the Alliance was to have brought them, but he came off without them; we then hoped they might have come in the Ariel, but ſhe has not arrived. In ſhort, this ſeaſon has exhibited a ſcene of misfortunes ſcarcely to be equalled in hiſtory: many of them have ariſen from unforeſeen events, and too many from our own inattention and neglect. Meaſures are now taken for forwarding the arms and cloathing. But to prevent the other evils ariſing from depreciation and ſpeculation is not ſo eaſy. The firſt loſs of two millions and a half of dollars is inevitable: for the credit of the laſt money muſt be ſupported, or public faith can no longer exiſt. To do this, and prevent the loſs on our bills, ſpecie muſt be introduced, to circulate with the bills to redeem them, and to act in all reſpects as an auxiliary to them. Perhaps it may be ſaid, that it was wrong to iſſue thoſe bills in the manner they were iſſued; to which I agree: but it is now too late to prevent an evil which has had all its effect; and an attempt to remedy it would draw on conſequences ſtill more injurious. I have the honour to be one of the committee for arranging our finances, and flatter myſelf that we ſhall yet have them eſtabliſhed upon a reſpectable footing.

Thus have I given you a true, though melancholy, picture of our political affairs, and ſincerely wiſh that truth would permit me to give you a more pleaſing one. With reſpect to our military affairs, I can give you but little information: Lord Cornwallis, ſince the famous Ferguſon was defeated, has retreated towards

wards Charleſtown. Gen. Green has gone to take the command from Gates. The Britiſh that landed at Portſmouth in Virginia, remain there, ſending out ſmall parties to pillage. Gen. Clinton is about embarking with a large force, I ſuppoſe for the ſouthern ſtates, to employ the winter there, as he did the laſt, tho' I hope not ſo ſucceſsfully.

I ſuppoſe you will readily conceive by the accounts I have given, that my employment here is not of the moſt entertaining kind. I freely confeſs it, and wiſh to be relieved as ſoon as convenient. I muſt at all events be home by the firſt of the ſpring to look after my farms, which are now the only barrier between me and extreme poverty. Perhaps, if requeſted, I may return again in the ſummer. I wiſh as ſoon as the aſſembly meets, to know what wages I am to expect (in real value), as the duty I owe to myſelf and family, will no longer permit me to ſerve the public, in the higheſt and moſt perplexing offices, to the ruin of my fortune, when even the common ſoldier receives a ſuperior reward, and commands ſuperior attention. This has ever been my misfortune ſince in public ſervice, except when I had the honour to ſerve in Congreſs before for New Hampſhire; and as it is my duty to ſerve the public with fidelity, I, at the ſame time, ought to know what I am to expect as a reward for thoſe ſervices.

With reſpect to Vermont, the caſe was ſeveral times argued; and at length Congreſs met to conſider upon it at ſix in the evening, and ſat till twelve. It was learnedly and candidly argued; the agents on both ſides attended without ſpeaking. The arguments ran ſo much againſt New York, that the agents who were before preſſing a deciſion, have never mentioned it ſince; and thus it reſts at preſent.

I am compelled to inform you, that I ſhall be in immediate want of money. Articles are ſo dear here, that you can ſcarce have a conception of it: Board, without any thing but water to drink, eight hard dollars per week; then firewood and all liquors to be paid; horſe-keeping forty dollars per day; a common riding-ſaddle twenty-one pounds hard money; and every thing elſe in proportion, and daily riſing. In ſhort, a thouſand continental dollars will not purchaſe what five formerly did.

I have the honour to be, &c.

JOHN SULLIVAN,

P. S. The exchange here is from eighty-five to one hundred and ten. The price of articles in hard money is, on an average, three times as much as fomerly; upon this price they take the exchange in continental money at about a hundred for one, ſo that three dollars would formerly purchaſe as much as nine hundred will at this time.

The Hon. Meſhach Weare, Eſq; Preſident of the Council, New Hampſhire."

"SIR, Camp, Nov. 20. 1780.

I have the honour to incloſe to your Excellency a copy of an Act of Congreſs, directing me to apply to the ſeveral States for the neceſſary ſupplies of forage. This I hoped would have been done more effectually by Congreſs itſelf, whom I had addreſſed on the ſubject, and in conſequence of which the act referred to was paſſed.

Had the proviſions and forage demanded of the States by Congreſs been furniſhed in time, the tranſportation of them might have been performed during the ſummer and autumn, with more eaſe, and at far leſs expence, than in the winter; and magazines being thereby formed, the ſupport of the army would not have depended on chance ſupplies, and the uncertain contingencies of wind and weather.

I cannot but regret, as a ſingular misfortune, that the States ſhould have purſued no other mode to procure their quotas of ſupplies than by purchaſing. Nothing can be more evident, than that all the current money of the United States, if brought into the public treaſuries, would have been inſufficient for the purpoſe. Hence have flowed the diſtreſſes that have pervaded every public department. The particular States have exhauſted their funds in purchaſing partial ſupplies. The Continental treaſury of conſequence remained empty. The army has been without pay, but half-cloathed, and not ſeldom ill fed.

The numerous miſchiefs that have flowed from theſe cauſes are ſeriouſly alarming. The long-continued ſufferings of the troops have produced many reſignations of excellent officers, and great deſertions among the ſoldiers, and deſertions to the enemy, and deſertions of old ſoldiers, natives of New-England! men whom nothing but deſpair of effectual relief would have induced to take ſo unhappy and dangerous a ſtep!

ſtep! Their diſtreſſes, I fear, will be renewed and increaſed: for as not a ſingle magazine of proviſions or forage is yet formed, and the ſubſiſtence of the troops will depend on daily tranſportation through the winter, which is ever precarious; and the proviſions themſelves are yet to be procured; I cannot but be apprehenſive of the troops ſuffering extremely.

But, as far as poſſible to facilitate the tranſportation, and at the ſame time provide for the horſes and teams abſolutely neceſſary to be kept with the army, it is my duty, agreeable to the direction of Congreſs, to aſk the aid of thoſe States whoſe ſituation admits of their yielding ſupplies.

I have never been informed what portions of forage the State of Connecticut has furniſhed in conſequence of the demand of Congreſs, and their committee at camp; but ſo much as the tranſportation ſhall require, muſt by ſome means be procured, or the army will ſuffer. From the weſtern towns muſt alſo be drawn ſome forage for the horſes and cattle that will remain with the army, during the winter, in the highlands. Col. Sheldon's regiment of dragoons is likewiſe yet to be provided for within your State; and probably many waggon-horſes. The places of depoſit have been pointed out by the commander in chief, viz. Hartford, Danbury, Waterbury. But the depoſits at the firſt and laſt places are to facilitate the tranſportation of ſtores and proviſions. At Danbury a magazine would be proper, as from thence the army itſelf may draw ſupplies.

In procuring the large quantities of forage neceſſary for the purpoſes before mentioned, I moſt earneſtly requeſt your Excellency's aſſiſtance. I cannot now aſcertain how much will be neceſſary, but there is no danger of exceſs. If the deputy of the State (when fixed) can be ſupplied with money, nothing more I conceive will be neceſſary: but he can expect no money but from the State. Deficiencies ariſing from the want of money nothing but the authority of government can ſupply. And even that authority will fail, I humbly conceive, if exerted in any way except impreſſing, or, which would doubtleſs be infinitely more eligible, by aſſeſſing taxes in kind.

I requeſt your Excellency will honour me with an anſwer to this letter, and information of the aid I may expect in the buſineſs before mentioned.

I am, with the greateſt reſpect, your Excellency's moſt obedient ſervant,

TIM. PICKERING, Q. M. G.

His Excellency Governor Trumbull."

"Gentlemen, Philadelphia, Nov. 19.

IT is with infinite anxiety and concern that I hear of the difficulties ariſing among you reſpecting the new arrangement of the army. I am well convinced of the ſufferings of our officers, and have with pleaſure viewed the fortitude and firmneſs with which they encountered and ſurmounted every difficulty, and this even without any rational hope of ever being put upon a reſpectable military eſtabliſhment. But this event has now taken place [644.], and the army has every thing to hope which can be reaſonably expected or deſired by men who have ventured their all in defence of their country; and even thoſe who are to retire, have proper and generous proviſion made for them. — But ſhould this bring about a contention for the preference, not for remaining in ſervice, but for retiring, will not this caſt a ſhade over all their virtuous actions, and induce mankind to believe, that intereſt and eaſe gained the aſcendency over public and military virtue?

Thoſe members of Congreſs who exerted themſelves to obtain a proper and honourable eſtabliſhment for their officers, had ſo good an opinion of their military ambition, that they believed there would be a contention among them for remaining in ſervice, but by no means for retiring; and I ſhall be exceedingly mortified if I am compelled to change my ſentiments, eſpecially with reſpect to the New-Hampſhire line.

I am informed ſome doubts have ariſen reſpecting the reſolve of Congreſs, which I wiſh to explain.

Congreſs directed a meeting of the officers of each State, not for determining who ſhould go home, but to fix upon proper officers to command the regiments of the reſpective States; and where they could not agree, it was to be determined by ſeniority. The obvious and natural conſtruction is, that where the corps could not be eſtabliſhed by agreement, they were to be completed by ſeniority. Whoever put a different conſtruction upon it, muſt ſuppoſe that Congreſs meant at once to get rid of all

their old and experienced officers, and to put the army under the command of young and inexperienced men. This conſtruction is not only againſt the natural and obvious meaning of the words, but againſt common ſenſe and reaſon; and I confeſs I was not a little ſurpriſed to hear, that ſome officers in the New-Hampſhire line had ſuppoſed that this was the meaning of Congreſs.

Permit me, Gentlemen, to intreat your perſeverance in gaining the object ſo long and nobly contended for; and you may reſt aſſured, that thoſe brave men who continue in ſervice, will have, in addition to the applauſes of a grateful country, every emolument which the nature of our ſervice will admit.

I have the honour to be, with the moſt perfect attachment, Gentlemen, your moſt obedient ſervant,

JNO. SULLIVAN.

The officers of the
New-Hampſhire line.

"Dear Sir, Philadelphia, Nov. 21.

—— The old leaven prevails ſo much in Congreſs, that I find great difficulty in obtaining from them ſimple juſtice: favours I never did, nor ever ſhall aſk. With regard to their public conduct, from every thing I can learn, they are too much influenced, if not entirely governed, by a man, who, in my conſcience, I think has been ſtationed among them from the beginning, to direct their proceedings to the purpoſes of our enemy. His intimate connection with Galloway, Deane, and Arnold; his deviſing the late deſtructive paper plan, and his now contriving in Congreſs to fruſtrate every effectual meaſure for obtaining a foreign loan, are facts perfectly known to that very body on which our fate depends, and in which he ſits and ſways. Our worthy friend Col. Sears will tell you who I mean, ſhould you be in doubt. It is to be hoped, that the virtue and wiſdom of Congreſs will at length recover from the torpor which enables this man to dupe and deceive them.

Mr J. Adams writes from Amſterdam in Auguſt, that the Britiſh ſtocks were tottering. What then muſt the news of the capture of their Quebec, Eaſt and Weſt India fleets effect, being a loſs of near four millions Sterling?

ARTHUR LEE.

The Rev. Dr Gordon, Jamaica Plains, near Boſton."

The CON-SEQUENCES.

AN old gentleman having occaſion for a footman, deſired his nephew to look out for one; and as the nephew could not find any other whom he thought would ſuit him, he deſired his own to hire himſelf to his uncle. The man, who revered his young maſter, reluctantly quitted him; but being perſuaded it would be for his advantage, he repaired to the old gentleman; who being confident that his nephew would not recommend him an improper perſon, only aſked him if he underſtood *ſequences*.—"I do not know, Sir, (replied the man); but if you will be pleaſed to explain yourſelf, I hope I ſhall be able to give you ſatisfaction."—"I mean, ſaid the old gentleman, that when I order you to lay the cloth, you ſhould underſtand by it all the things connected with it, ſuch as knives, forks, ſpoons, ſalt, &c. &c.; and ſo, upon all occaſions, not to do barely what you are bid by word of mouth, but to think of the *con-ſequences*, *ſequences*, or dependencies of one thing upon another."

The man aſſured him that he had not the leaſt doubt of pleaſing him: accordingly he was hired; and for ſome time they agreed perfectly well; but at laſt, his maſter finding himſelf ſuddenly ill one morning, ordered him to fetch a nurſe as ſoon as poſſible. Inſtead of returning with ſpeed, he was abſent for ſeveral hours; and, the moment he came into his maſter's preſence, he ſeverely reprimanded him for having ſtaid ſo long away, when he had ſent him on buſineſs that required diſpatch. The arch fellow waited till the old gentleman's paſſion was abated, and then proceeded to juſtify his conduct in the following manner: "That he went and found the nurſe, who was below; that thinking the *conſequence* of a nurſe might be an apothecary, he had been for one, who was alſo below; that knowing a doctor always followed an apothecary, he had likewiſe fetched a phyſician, who was in waiting; a ſurgeon was often, he ſaid, the *ſequence* to a doctor, and an undertaker the *conſequence* of all, he had therefore brought them, and hoped he had thoroughly underſtood his orders." The old gentleman was ſo pleaſed with the humour of the man, that he ordered him to fetch a lawyer to make a codicile to his will, by which he left him a valuable legacy.

To

To the Honourable, the Knights, Citizens, and Burgeſſes, in Parliament aſſembled,

A REPORT of the Commiſſioners appointed to examine, take, and ſtate, the PUBLIC ACCOUNTS of the kingdom.

THE act of parliament that conſtitutes us Commiſſioners for examining, taking, and ſtating, the public accounts of the kingdom, being paſſed [435.], we entered immediately upon the execution of the powers thereby veſted in us; we took the oath preſcribed, and ſettled the neceſſary arrangements of office and forms of proceeding.

The legiſlature not having left to our diſcretion, which of the various ſubjects referred to our conſideration we ſhould begin our inquiries with, but, on the contrary, having expreſsly directed us, "in the firſt place, to take an account of the public money in the hands of the ſeveral accountants; and for that purpoſe to call upon them to deliver in a caſh-account; and to conſider what ſum it might be proper to leave in the hands of each accountant reſpectively, for carrying on the ſervices to which the ſame is or might be applicable, and what ſums might be taken out of their hands for the public ſervice;" we, in obedience to the act, immediately applied ourſelves to that ſubject.

The public accountants may be diſtinguiſhed into three claſſes.

1ſt. Thoſe who receive public money from the ſubject, to be paid into the exchequer.

2dly. Thoſe who receive public money out of the exchequer by way of impreſt, and upon account.

3dly. Thoſe who receive public money from certain of this laſt claſs of accountants, ſubject to account, and who may be called ſub-accountants.

We began our inquiries in the firſt claſs; and of that claſs, with the receivers-general of the land-tax. To come at a knowledge of their names, and of the balances of public money in their hands, we procured from the tax-office the laſt certificate of the remains of the land-tax. By that certificate it appeared, that of the land-tax, window and houſe tax, to Ladyday laſt, the arrears in the hands of the receivers-general, upon the 14th of July laſt, amounted to the ſum of three hundred and ninety-eight thouſand ſeven hundred and forty-eight pounds nine ſhillings and five pence halfpenny

As this certificate was grounded upon returns not made to us, but to the tax-office, we iſſued our precepts to every receiver-general of the land-tax, and to the repreſentatives of thoſe who were dead, requiring them forthwith to tranſmit to us an account of the public money in their hands, cuſtody, or power, at the time they ſhould each of them receive our precept.

Returns were accordingly made to all our precepts; a liſt of which returns, with their ſeveral dates, is ſet forth in the Appendix to this Report; and from theſe it appears, that the balances of the taxes on land, windows, and houſes, ſervants, and inhabited houſes, remaining in their reſpective hands upon the days therein mentioned, amounted to the ſum of ſix hundred and fifty-ſeven thouſand four hundred pounds thirteen ſhillings and four pence.

We proceeded in the next place, purſuant to the directions of the act, to inquire to what ſervices theſe ſums were or might be applicable, in the hands of the reſpective accountants.

And we find, that by the militia-act of the ſecond of his preſent Majeſty, the receiver-general of the land-tax for every county, is required to pay to the commanding officer of every company of the militia of that county, being ordered out into, or being out in, actual ſervice, one guinea for each private man belonging to his company, upon the day appointed for marching; and that by the act of the twentieth of his preſent Majeſty, for defraying the charge of the pay and cloathing of the militia, he is ordered to pay to the clerk of the general meetings five pounds five ſhillings for each meeting, and to every of the clerks of the ſubdiviſion-meetings, one pound one ſhilling for each meeting; and, except the charges of collecting, receiving, and accounting, we do not find, that, when the militia is embodied, the duties collected by theſe receivers are liable to any payments or applicable to any ſervices whatſoever.

In the returns made to us by the receivers-general, ſuch ſums as are ſtated to have been paid for theſe ſervices of the militia, for the year 1779, are different in different counties; but as theſe payments cannot from the nature of

them amount in any county to a conſiderable ſum, we conceive they may be made out of the current receipt of thoſe taxes.

As the receiver-general is required by the land-tax act, within twenty days at fartheſt after he has received money for that duty, and by the acts which grant the duties on houſes, windows, ſervants, and inhabited houſes, within forty days after he has received thoſe duties, to pay the ſame into the exchequer; it became neceſſary for us to inquire, upon what grounds, and for what purpoſes, the receivers-general retained in their hands ſo conſiderable a part of theſe duties, ſo long after the ſame ought, according to the directions of the ſeveral acts above mentioned, to have been paid into the exchequer. To this point, amongſt others, we examined George Roſe, Eſq; ſecretary to the tax-office; John Fordyce, Eſq; receiver-general for Scotland; William Mitford, Eſq; receiver-general for the county of Suſſex; Thomas Allen, Eſq; receiver-general for part of the county of Somerſet; Tho. Walley Partington, Eſq; receiver-general for the counties of Northampton and Rutland, and town of Northampton; and Geo. Rowley, Eſq; receiver-general for the county of Huntingdon.

In theſe examinations, two reaſons are aſſigned for this detention of the public money: one is, the difficulty of procuring remittances to London, eſpecially from the diſtant counties; the other is, the inſufficiency of the ſalary of two pence in the pound, allowed the receiver by the land-tax and other acts, upon the ſums paid by him into the exchequer, to anſwer the trouble, riſk, and expence, attending his office; to ſupply which, and to render the employment worth having, he has been accuſtomed to retain in his hands a conſiderable part of theſe duties for the purpoſe of his own advantage.

As an examination into the manner and charge of collecting and remitting, in an office of receipt, ſimilar in its circumſtances, might enable us to form ſome judgement of the validity of theſe reaſons, we directed our inquiries to the collection and remittance of the duties of exciſe.

For this purpoſe, we examined Goulſton Bruere, Eſq; firſt general accountant; Richard Paton, Eſq; ſecond general accountant in that office; Mr Richard Richardſon, collector of exciſe for the Hertford collection; Mr Thomas Ball, collector of exciſe for the Bath collection; and Geo. Rowley, Eſq; who is collector of exciſe for Bedford collection, as well as receiver-general of the land-tax for the county of Huntingdon; and George Lewis Scott, Eſq; one of the commiſſioners of exciſe. We procured too from that office, an account of the groſs and nett produce of the exciſe received by each collector for the year 1779; in which it appears, that the groſs produce amounted to the ſum of three millions ſeven hundred and fourteen thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-one pounds ſixteen ſhillings and an halfpenny, excluſive of the receipt at the exciſe-office in London, paid in by the perſons charged, without the intervention of a collector; which groſs ſum being, as we apprehend, conſiderably more than the amount of the duties paid to the receivers-general, is collected in England and Wales by fifty three collectors, being only two more than the number of receivers-general of the land-tax, including Scotland.

From theſe laſt examinations we learn, that each collector of exciſe goes his rounds eight times in the year; that he remits the whole of his nett collection in every round to the exciſe-office, chiefly by bills at twenty-one days after date, in the counties near London; at thirty days, in the more remote counties; and at fifty or ſixty days in the moſt diſtant, and none at a longer date; that he is continually remitting during his round; and within a week after it is finiſhed, ſends up by a balance-bill, all that remains of the duties collected by him in that round; that he finds no difficulty in procuring bills, could return more money by the ſame method, and is never ſuffered to keep any money in his hands.

Each collector is paid a ſalary of one hundred and twenty pounds a-year, ſubject to deductions amounting to one ſhilling and nine pence in the pound; and is allowed perquiſites to about one hundred pounds a-year more; and gives ſecurity for five thouſand pounds.

We endeavoured to form ſome computation of the loſs ſuſtained by the public from the detention of the money by the receivers-general; and for that purpoſe we called for an account of the quarterly returns made by them to the tax-

tax-office; from whence it appears, that the average ſum in their hands, from the 5th of July 1778, (when the mode was adopted of tranſmitting the accounts on oath), to the 7th of July laſt, amounted to three hundred thirty-four thouſand and ſixty-one pounds; the intereſt of which, at four per cent. being thirteen thouſand three hundred ſixty-two pounds a-year, we conceive the public have been obliged to pay for want of the uſe of their own money.

But the loſs has been, not of intereſt only, the revenue itſelf has ſuffered: for by an account of the arrears and defaulters of the land-tax, and other duties, from the year 1756, which we called for from the tax-office, thoſe arrears in the hands of the defaulters not included in the firſt certificate, appear to amount to one hundred and thirteen thouſand one hundred and ſixty-one pounds ſeven ſhillings and two pence halfpenny, of which twenty-four thouſand two hundred and fifty-ſeven pounds ſeven ſhillings and two pence three farthings is actually loſt upon compoſition; of the remainder, part is in a courſe of legal proceedings, and the recovery of a great part doubtful: whereas, by a return which we required from the commiſſioners of exciſe, for the ſame period, we find, there have been no arrears or defaulters among the officers of exciſe, except in one inſtance, to the amount of three thouſand ſix hundred pounds.

From this comparative view of the modes of collecting and remitting theſe different duties, and of the advantages accruing to the receiver and collector from their ſeveral employments, we are induced to think, that the receiver-general of the land-tax is not warranted in his detention of the public money, either by the difficulty of procuring bills, or by the inſufficiency of his ſalary.

Suppoſing, however, the difficulty of procuring bills really to exiſt, though it might occaſion ſome delay in the remittance, it yet is no juſtification of the receiver for conſtantly keeping a large balance in his hands; and, admitting the poundage not to be an equivalent for his pains, yet we are of opinion, that the preſent mode of ſupplying the deficiency, by permitting him to with-hold the duties, is injurious to the public, and ought to be diſcontinued.

The revenue ſhould come from the pocket of the ſubject directly into the exchequer; but to permit receivers to retain it in their hands, expreſsly for their own advantage, is to furniſh them with the ſtrongeſt motive for with-holding it. A private intereſt is created, in direct oppoſition to that of the public: government is compelled to have recourſe to expenſive loans; and the revenue itſelf is finally endangered.

We are therefore of opinion, that there are no ſervices to which the ſaid ſum of ſix hundred fifty-ſeven thouſand four hundred pounds thirteen ſhillings and four pence is or may be applicable, in the hands of the receivers-general of the land-tax, or of the repreſentatives of ſuch of them as are dead; and that it is not proper to leave any part of it in their reſpective hands; but that the ſame, or ſo much thereof as now remains with them, ought to be paid into the exchequer, at ſuch times, and by ſuch inſtalments, as may be thought reaſonable, after a practice of ſo long continuance, and as ſhall be conſiſtent with ſuch engagements as may have been entered into with any particular receivers.

Nov. 27. 1780.

Guy Carleton.	(L. S.)
T. Anguish.	(L. S.)
A. Piggott.	(L. S.)
Richard Neave.	(L. S.)
Sam. Beachcroft.	(L. S.)
Geo. Drummond.	(L. S.)

Thoughts concerning what has been already done, and what yet remains to be explored, in the line of our Scottiſh Hiſtory and Antiquities.

From Lord Buchan's Diſcourſe. [622.]

The northern parts of our iſland, whether peopled by the protruſion of ſuper-abundant colonies in the ſouth, or by freſh emigrations from the continent, were anciently under the dominion of ſeveral diſtinct governments. Of theſe there are yet faint traces in the accounts which are given by Tacitus in his life of Agricola.

It would ſeem, that, at the period of the Roman attempts to ſubjugate the northern parts of Britain, the independent, and often contending ſtates, were united by the bands of confederacy only when the ſenſe of univerſal danger compelled a temporary exertion of unanimity.

It was this ineffectual and deſultory method of defence that made almoſt all the barbarous people of Europe yield to

the firm and connected diſcipline of the Roman arms. But the faſtneſſes of the northern parts of Britain, the interſections by the ſea, the ferocity of the people, and, above all, the poverty and barrenneſs of the country, not only in ſoil, but in the precious metals, prevented the Romans from the full eſtabliſhment of their power and the arts of life in Scotland.

Few, therefore, and comparatively inconſiderable, are the Roman remains to be found in our country; nor do we read much concerning our countrymen of the remote ages, till after the deſertion of England by the Roman legions, when the unhappy Britons of the ſouth, poliſhed, but not exalted by their conquerors, felt the miſerable conſequences of having loſt the uſe of arms, and of being expoſed, in this ſituation, to the irruptions of their more barbarous neighbours.

The reign of Caracalla is ſuppoſed to have been contemporary with the age of Oſſian and his heroes, and of that wonderful poem, the authenticity of which has of late become problematical. Theſe poems, as exhibiting the manners of thoſe times, are the moſt extraordinary morſels of antiquity in the world. I cannot doubt of the general truth of the ground-work of theſe beautiful compoſitions; and yet I cannot help being ſtaggered by ſo ſtrange a ſingularity in the hiſtory of the human mind.

The antiquities of the age of Oſſian are few and ſimple. The Cairn, the Mount of Earth, Four Gray Stones covered with moſs, are the only memorials of a people who produced a poet capable of preſenting to the world the moſt ſublime and uncommon picture of generous and ſocial affections, mixed with the gloom of ſuperſtition, and the devaſtations of war. Theſe monuments, though ſimple and rude, are not yet, perhaps, ſufficiently deſcribed, as connected with the conjectural topography of Oſſian and his battles. Many druidical remains of this age, and of that part of the country, remain ſtill unexplored.

The names of mountains and rivers are the moſt permanent ſubjects of topography, and may lead to farther elucidations. The Gaelic topography in Scotland is yet very imperfect; and a general attempt in this way, accompanied with a map, would be a proper object, I apprehend, for our ſuggeſtions and inveſtigation.

I am informed, that many of the mountains of Sclavonia, Turkey, and Aſia Minor, ſtill retain, with little variation, their ancient Celtic appellations. Theſe ſublime natural objects are the laſt prey to the ſelf-appropriating vanity of incroaching ſtrangers.

The next period of Scottiſh Antiquities, from the reign of Caracalla to the Saxon wars with the Picts and Scots, is ſtill more barren than the former, but may hereafter receive illumination from the ſucceſsful labours of ſome Scottiſh Whitaker.

When the ancient Kings of the Scots were ſeated in the Weſt Highlands, the Pictiſh Kings at Abernethy, the Saxon Princes of Northumberland at Edinburgh; when Galloway, and the adjoining provinces to the north and eaſt of that peninſula, were called the *Fram*, or *Stranger Scots of Galloway*; when the Iſles were under a foreign protection, but governed by princes of their own; is a very dark period of the hiſtory of our country; but it is worthy of notice, and capable, perhaps, of expiſcation. Some approximation might be thus made toward the knowledge of the boundaries of the *Reguli Scotorum*, who were ſaid by Eghinhart to have been courted by Charles the Great.

Such inquiries may ſeem uſeleſs or frivolous to ſome perſons. But is there any thing, Gentlemen, of this nature, that can be held as puerile by thoſe who truly love their country? With how much minuteneſs do we not inveſtigate the hiſtories of our own families; the ancient boundaries of our eſtates long ſince alienated; the names of our houſes; pariſh-churches; and the trivial accompanyments of the private lives of our fathers? It is an emanation of tenderneſs linked to the ſelfiſhneſs of our nature, and ſhould expand itſelf to the utmoſt limits of that native country, which hath ever been the object of the virtuous pride and warm affection of thoſe who are not entirely contaminated by the infection to which the too-highly poliſhed and enervated ages of ſociety are ſubject.

The next period may be taken from the junction of the Scottiſh and Pictiſh dominions, until the acceſſion of Malcolm III. And here the monuments, rude as they are, lead us to correct the uncertain accounts which have been handed down by the Monkiſh writers of thoſe times.

Accounts, for example, have been gi-

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ven of various conflicts which took place, toward the cloſe of the tenth century, between Conſtantine IV. and Malcolm, the general of the lawful heir of the Scottiſh crown, on the banks of the river Almond, and decided toward its confluence to the ſea, near Kirkliſton.

Accordingly from Mid-Calder, anciently called *Calder Comitis*, to Kirkliſton, the banks of the river are filled with the ſkeletons of human bodies, and the remains of warlike weapons; and, oppoſite to Carlowrie, there is a well-known ſtone near the margin of the river, called by the people *Catt Stane*. The following inſcription was legible on the ſtone in the beginning of this century; and the note of the inſcription I received from the Rev. Mr Charles Wilkie, miniſter of the pariſh of Eccleſmachan, whoſe father, Mr John Wilkie, miniſter of the pariſh of Uphall, whilſt in his younger days an inhabitant of Kirkliſton, had carefully tranſcribed:

IN HOC TUM. JAC. CONSTAN. VIC. VICT.

The latter part of this period may alſo be farther elucidated by a diligent ſearch into public and private repoſitories.

There are alſo many Daniſh remains of this æra, ſome of which have not been well deſcribed or repreſented by drawings. And the vitrified forts, lately examined by Mr John Williams, and by him brought to light [39. 442.], ſhould probably be referred to the ſame period.

From conventions of ancient date, never recorded, and hitherto unexamined, may be traced back the exiſtence of eminent perſons, and of ſignal exploits, beyond the period that could be expected from their dates; and, by comparing thoſe marks with hiſtorical traditions, ſomething more perfect might be obtained.

From the acceſſion of Malcolm III. to that of King James VI. to the Engliſh crown, forms another period, much better known, indeed, but capable of affording a great deal of new matter. We owe much to the labours of Sir James Dalrymple, and the preſent Sir David Dalrymple, of Hailes, my worthy relation and much-reſpected friend, for their arrangement of the Hiſtorical Annals of the old race of our Scottiſh monarchs ſince the commencement of that period, and for clearing up ſeveral controverted matters relating to the fictitious ſtories or traditions of our country and nation.

But it is impoſſible to proceed any farther in ſuch diſquiſitions, with ſatisfaction to this refined and critical age, than the materials which have been already collected will permit. It is, therefore, of no ſmall conſequence to lay a foundation for acquiring new and uſeful collections for the baſis of further illuſtration to the hiſtory and antiquities of Scotland, particularly from the acceſſion of the Houſe of Stuart; ſince which period the materials yet unexplored muſt be very abundant.

We have no good materials yet collected for giving a very full and juſt account of the conſtitution of the ancient aſſemblies or parliaments of Scotland, ſimilar to thoſe which have lately appeared with reſpect to our ſiſter kingdom; and a work of that nature, fully digeſted from ample collections, and by the pen of Dr Gilbert Stuart, would be a moſt intereſting performance to every true Scotſman, and might tend to inſpire us with ſentiments more congenial to the free and noble nature of the people with whom we are now united. Whilſt our ſiſter-nation and Engliſh literature enjoyed and flouriſhed under the auſpices of a Cobham, a Worceſter, a Rivers, and a Howard, our anceſtors and native country were plunged in the gloom of ſuperſtition, and agitated by the barbarous paſſions of domeſtic ſtrife.

Some faint dawnings of literature and of the arts there might have been in the tumultuous reign of James III. which the barbarous annals of the time may have handed down to us as the degradation of royalty and of nobility, by the encouragement of men of genius and ingenuity, without illuſtrious birth, and which, in their eyes, might ſeem to deteriorate the national ſtrength and honour, by producing the neglect of thoſe illuſtrious lords who diſdained to level themſelves by an attempt to gain the royal patronage by their perſonal qualifications. In thoſe days, the arts of writing, arithmetic, and book-keeping, were conſigned to the clerks; and the only men of genius that could be tolerated were the buffoons or fools of the houſehold, a part of the eſtabliſhment of a great nobleman, in ancient times, which I am ſeriouſly ſorry is laid aſide; but the reaſon I am unwilling to aſſign upon this occaſion.

But, after the period of the laſt great patrons of Engliſh literature and antiquities whom I have mentioned, the reformation

mation from Popery diſengaged the clergy and the laity from the trammels of eccleſiaſtical lore and mere military proweſs. Elphinſtone, Biſhop of Aberdeen, Hector Boece, Major, Buchanan, Leſlie, and other eminent perſons appeared, who vindicated our country from the opprobrium of literary obſcurity, which, as a nation, it had laboured under ſince thoſe ancient times when Scotland and Ireland had been the aſylum of northern erudition, and when the greateſt part of their learned men had been educated at foreign univerſities, and had imbibed the literature of theſe ages, ſuch as it was, as copiouſly as any of their contemporaries, and yet retained, as we all do, much to our honour, the love of our native country. James I. IV. and V. and even the beautiful Mary, were not untinctured with the complexions of genius and literature; but the bag-pipe and the muſes could not live together, nor the voice of the muſes be heard during the noiſe and tumults of war, and the uncouth harangues of hot, though uſeful enthuſiaſm.

Controverſial divinity reigned triumphant in Scotland during the whole of the reign of the learned King James VI.; nor do we find a groupe of learned Scots who ventured to embrace the ſcope of profane and temporal erudition, until that of King Charles I. The firſt ten years of that accompliſhed, but miſguided and unfortunate prince, were peaceable, and allowed a learned receſs to ſuch as choſe to bend their application to the information of their countrymen.

The names of a Craig, a Skene, a Dalrymple of Stair; and, in antiquities, a Balfour and a Stewart, a Sir John Scot of Scotſtarvet, with the poets, antiquaries, and geographers in his train, Sir Robert Gordon of Straloch, Drummond of Hawthornden, and Dr Arthur Johnſton, to enumerate no more, are ſufficient to vindicate this period from the accuſation of literary indolence, or want of learned and political illuſtration. But the unhappy civil wars put an end to their patriotic labours, and the great loſs of many of our public archives, which was the conſequence of it, tend to give yet a blacker mark to the *dies nefaſti* of our literary kalendar.

It is amazing, however, with how much aſſiduity we repair the misfortunes to which human nature is liable, and how ſoon the horrors of the civil wars were ſucceeded by the ſplendid reſtoration of all the decorations of ſociety, and all the dormant exertions of ingenuity and hilarity.

The loſs of the records, and the deſtruction of pictures, were alone irrecoverable. London roſe, in a few years, from its aſhes, more magnificent and beautiful than ever; and the tart and rigid ſpirit of the covenant gave way to the ſpirit and the genius of a Newton, a Locke, a Somers, a Pope, Swift, Atterbury, and Arbuthnot. An immenſe crop ſucceeds to a tedious fallow, and the light ſeems brighter at this day, even in the midſt of our meridian; becauſe it ſucceeded ſuddenly to the darkeſt night.

The great Milton was like a flaſh of lightning in the midſt of the tempeſt, and in the horrors of that night. And here, Gentlemen, allow me to recal to your recollection a bright conſtellation of Caledonian naturaliſts and antiquaries, which, having adorned the end of the laſt century, continued to illuminate the beginning of this. The Earl of Cromarty, Sir George Mackenzie of Roſehaugh, Sir James Dalrymple, ſecond ſon of the Viſcount of Stair, Sir Robert Sibbald, the Hon. Mr Henry Maule, and the Biſhop of Carliſle, to whoſe names we may add, as leſs illuſtrious, though not leſs laborious, Mr Hamilton of Wiſhaw, Mr Gordon, Mr Innes, Mr Crawfurd, Mr Niſbet, Meſſ. Ruddiman and Anderſon, and Mr James Sutherland.

Theſe gentlemen, with ſeveral others, appear from the preface to Sir James Dalrymple's collections, to have formed themſelves into a ſociety, who had regular meetings, and at whoſe inſtigation, or by whoſe orders, as Sir James expreſſes himſelf, he undertook to arrange and publiſh his accurate and uſeful collections.

I have not learnt, nor would it have been admiſſible into the bounds of this preliminary diſcourſe, to have fully deſcribed the nature of this aſſociation, the place of their meetings, the continuance of them, their rules and orders, or the cauſes which have put an end to the form and exiſtence of their union.

I ſuſpect that that ſociety, as well as all others which are inſtituted for the promotion of the ſtudy and collection of antiquities, and the objects of natural hiſtory, failed on account of their having no houſe in property, nor any private intereſt to care for their books, muſeum, and other neceſſary appurtenances; and that, having met in taverns, their meetings degenerated

generated into convivial and anomalous converſations. All theſe hazards I mean, with your approbation, to guard againſt, and ever to exclude.

To the want of ſuch precautions muſt be imputed the diſperſion of the Balfourian and Sibbaldian muſeum, a fate (to call it by no more ignominious name) which I hope will be prevented, not only with reſpect to what we may do or collect, but what may be done or collected with reſpect to the muſeum for the claſs of natural hiſtory in the univerſity, which, about fifteen years ago, I warmly endeavoured to promote, and was diverted from purſuing, by the diſgraceful example which was ſo recent before my eyes.

The laſt period, Gentlemen, to proceed according to my propoſed plan, is from the acceſſion of King James VI. to the preſent time, including that of the total abſorption of Scotland by the treaty of Union; and this would be a field for much curious inveſtigation and uſeful compariſon with former attainments.

Thus, Gentlemen, I have briefly touched on ſome conſiderations relating to the ſubject I am deſirous of calling your attention to, and which, I hope, with the aſſiſtance of a reſpectable ſociety, addicted to ſuch inquiries, and able to promote the friendly communications of the public at large, to attain. If I have omitted to mention many of the authors who have cleared the way for the proſecution of our deſign, it is becauſe they are not only well known to the gentlemen to whom I have the honour to addreſs myſelf, but, in that reſpect, do not immediately relate to the intention of our meeting, or propoſed undertaking, any farther than they point out the ſources of probable information, or ſhew us from what points of inquiry we ought to ſet out.

I ſhould be guilty of great injuſtice, however, and be taxed with uncommon forgetfulneſs, if I omitted to mention the obligations of the public to Lord Kames, whoſe extraordinary and verſatile genius has enabled him, among his various purſuits, truly to elucidate the laws and antiquities of his native country, and now, in the zenith of his reputation, to eſcape under the wings of Time, the envy which accompanies the accumulation of literary honours and encomiums; to Sir John Dalrymple of Cranſton, one of his Majeſty's Barons of Exchequer; to the Laird of Macfarlane, and Sir Robert Douglas, his diſciple, for their extenſive collections; to Meſſ. Tytler and Goodall, for their ingenious defence of Queen Mary; to Dr Blair for his learned and elegant diſſertation on the poems of Oſſian; to Mr Swinton for his moſt patriotic labours on our weights and meaſures; and to Mr Hugo Arnot, Advocate, who has written the hiſtory of this city in a manner ſo comprehenſive, that I cannot but propoſe it as conveying the ſpirit of the inquiries which I wiſh to be connected with our lucubrations.

And here I cannot but obſerve, that the name of *Antiquary*, from the frivolous reſearches of ſome of them, and the prejudices of the uninformed public, has, with other ſtill more reſpectable appellations, become the butt of faſhionable and humorous ſtricture, which, if we could embrace the more uſeful and intereſting ſubjects which are connected with antiquities, might be happily avoided.

The moſt unpopular ſtudies, when under the auſpices of philoſophy and philanthropy, become intereſting and uſeful to all, and are pleaſing even to the fluttering ſons and daughters of diſſipation. I do not expect that we ſhall be able to introduce antiquities with the Morning-Poſt at breakfaſt, or to make them light ſummer-reading; but a great point would be gained, if they could be rendered intereſting amuſement for a long winter-night.

An account of the Ceremony obſerved in inveſting Sir HECTOR MUNRO *with the enſigns of the Moſt Honourable and Military Order of the Bath, at the Durbar, near Madras, the 13th of October* 1779.

EArly in the morning all the officers of his Majeſty's ſhips of war that could be ſpared from duty, with numbers of the gentlemen of the ſettlement, both civil and military, aſſembled at Major-General Sir Hector Munro's houſe in Fort St George. About half paſt ſeven o'clock four khans of the preſence waited on him, to compliment him in his Highneſs's name, and to conduct him to the Durbar.

The Governor, the Gentlemen of the Council, and Brigadier-General Stewart, went early in the morning to Chepauck, to attend on his Highneſs the Naboh, and wait with him Sir Hector's arrival; as would alſo Admiral Sir Edward Vernon, but was prevented by indiſpoſition.

At eight o'clock the proceſſion began in the following manner.

His Highneſs's Secretary in a palanqueen,

queen, with his Majeſty's order, and the enſigns of the order of the Bath in a rich gold brocaded bag laid on a crimſon ſilk cuſhion. Sir Hector Munro, the officers of his Majeſty's navy, and the gentlemen of the ſettlement both civil and military, in palanqueens and other carriages. Beyond the gates of the fort, the proceſſion was joined by ſeveral of the Nabob's ſtate-elephants richly cloathed and dreſſed, ſome with houdars and flags, others with kettledrums, beſides a number of ſilver colours carried by perſons belonging to the Durbar. A detachment of his Highneſs's cavalry, and another of his infantry, attended to aſſiſt as a guard, and to lead the way. The whole was attended with muſic, according to the cuſtom of the country. The road from the Governor's garden-houſe to the Nabob's palace was lined on both ſides with the Company's troops, conſiſting of a detachment of the artillery, with four field-pieces, a company of European grenadiers, and two battalions of Seapoys, who received the proceſſion with preſented arms, drums beating, colours flying, and the officers ſaluting Major-General Sir Hector Munro as he paſſed.

At the firſt gate leading to the palace he was met by the young Prince Seyful Mulk, the Nabob's third ſon; and at the inner gate he was received by the two Princes Omdat ul Omrah, and Ameer ul Omrah, the Nabob's two eldeſt ſons, who conducted him to the palace-gate; where his Highneſs waited for him; and, embracing him, led him to the Durbar. His Highneſs's ſecretary, placing his Majeſty's order, and the enſigns of the order of the Bath, near the Muſnud; the Nabob, accompanied by the two Princes and Sir Thomas Rumbold, led Sir Hector Munro to a private apartment, where he preſented him with a ſtar made of diamonds, which was attached to the left breaſt of the Major-General's uniform; of which he requeſted his acceptance, as a moſt honourable mark of reſpect to his Majeſty, and friendſhip to himſelf. His Highneſs then left him with the two Princes; and, returning to the Durbar, reſumed the Muſnud as his Majeſty's repreſentative: on which his Majeſty's ſhips the Rippon, Aſia, Coventry, and Sartine, ſaluted the Sovereign with twenty-one guns each; as did alſo the fort, and the Eaſt-India ſhips in the road.

His Highneſs then delivered to his Secretary his Majeſty's order for inveſting Sir Hector Munro with the Moſt Honourable Order of the Bath; which was read by him to an immenſe number of people; the Officers of his Majeſty's Navy, the Governor, Council, and almoſt all the gentlemen of the ſettlement, both civil and military, attending.

Then Sir Hector, ſupported by the two young Princes, coming in full view of the Muſnud, where the Nabob was ſeated as his Majeſty's repreſentative, with all his khans and officers of ſtate about him; they made a low reverence to the Sovereign; then, coming to the middle of the Durbar, they made another; and, on advanciug to the Muſnud, a third. Sir Hector then preſented the Nabob with twenty-one gold mohurs, as a nazur, according to the cuſtom of the Eaſt. His Highneſs then riſing from the Muſnud, directed the Knight-elect to kneel; and taking the ribbon in his hand, he put it over Sir Hector's head; expreſſing himſelf at the ſame time, in Perſian, to the following effect.

"His Moſt Illuſtrious Majeſty the King of Great Britain having, upon many occaſions, honoured me with particular marks of his Royal friendſhip, and having been graciouſly pleaſed to appoint me, by ſpecial commiſſion, to repreſent his Moſt Sacred Perſon for the purpoſe of inveſting you with the Honourable and Military Order of the Bath, conferred upon you as a mark of his Royal approbation for your military ſervice; I am happy in having this public and diſtinguiſhed opportunity of returning you my moſt particular thanks for the eſſential ſervices which you have rendered me by the reduction of Pondicherry, and expelling our enemies from the Carnatic."

To which Sir Hector returned the following anſwer in Engliſh, which was tranſlated in Perſian to his Highneſs.

"Senſible of the high honour conferred on me by the King my maſter, I receive with a heart full of gratitude, this mark of Royal favour. And I have the additional ſatisfaction of receiving this honourable and military badge from the hands of your Highneſs, whoſe long and ſteady attachment to his Majeſty, to the Britiſh nation in general, and to the Eaſt-India company in particular, is well known. Permit me to aſſure your Highneſs, that an exact account of the particular attention and reſpect with which you have treated the Royal Commiſſion

on

on this occaſion, ſhall be faithfully tranſmitted to Europe for his Majeſty's information."

The fort then, by order of Sir Thomas Rumbold, ſaluted Sir Hector Munro with ſeventeen guns.

The ceremony being ended, his Highneſs conducted Sir Hector Munro back to the palace-gate; from whence he was attended by the two Princes Omdat Ul Omrah and Ameer Ul Omrah to the entrance of the palace, where they took leave of him.

Sir Hector afterwards ſubſcribed the following oath in preſence of the Governor and the Counſellors of Fort St George: "I Hector Munro, Knight, do promiſe to obſerve the ſtatutes of the Moſt Honourable Order of the Bath, in every point and particular."

In the evening the Nabob gave a moſt ſplendid ball to all the ladies and gentlemen of the ſettlement, at one of his houſes on Choultry Plain. The gardens were illuminated with lamps innumerable; and diſpoſed ſo much to advantage, as to have the moſt elegant and pleaſing effect. His Highneſs, attended by the young Princes his ſons, and his officers of ſtate, came to the ball about ſeven; on which there were diſplayed a great variety of moſt magnificent fireworks, which laſted till between eight and nine; when his Highneſs retired. About ten an elegant ſupper was given to above three hundred people; after which the company returning to the ball-room, continued to dance till near two o'clock.

The elegance that appeared through the whole entertainment, added to the great propriety with which every thing was conducted, gave the greateſt ſatisfaction to every perſon preſent.

London Gazette, May 6. 1780.

Gov. JOHNSTONE: An anecdote.

WHen Gov. Johnſtone preſided in Florida, at a public meeting of the Indians and Commiſſioners for determining the Provincial boundaries, he plied the Sachems ſo briſkly with liquor, that they were, according to the proverb, as great as kings. Meeting the next morning with one of the Indian Chiefs, he aſked him, what he thought of the liquor he had drank?" "It ſeems to me (ſaid the copper-coloured warrior) to be a juice extracted from the *tongues of women* and the *hearts* of *lions*; for after drinking freely of it, I was as loquacious as a *woman*, and felt as *bold* as a *lion*."

A memoir relative to an inſect attendant on the ſalmon which come up the river Dovern. From Cordiner's Scenery of the North of Scotland. Communicated by a friend.

THE foul ſalmon, of which a draught has been already ſent to Mr Pennant, was caught Feb. 10. 1776. When brought into the houſe, the colours upon this fiſh were remarkably lively. The general appearance was that of a reddiſh brown; but the ſpots of red and black upon particular parts were exceedingly bright and beautiful. When one compared the whole appearance to that of a clean fiſh, it was wretched and diſagreeable: it was lank; the belly empty, flabby, and of a dirty yellow; the jaws at a conſiderable diſtance in the middle; the under-jaw with a large protuberance ſtanding perpendicular upon the extremity; the upper jaw with a hole almoſt quite through, (and I am told in ſome quite through), in which, when the jaws were ſhut, the protuberance lodged. Not one fin entire; the ſcales and ſkin being in many places deſtroyed, preſented the appearance of foul ulcers. The gills were full of the *lernæa ſalmonea*. Such ſalmon are called *kipper*, or *foul fiſh*.

The cruves in the river Dovern are (following the windings of the river) about a mile and a half from the ſea. In the ſandy places below the cruves, where there is a ſufficient depth of water, a great many ſalmon ſpawn. In thoſe places they are ſeen raiſing conſiderable hills of ſand, probably to cover and protect the ſpawn. They are likewiſe ſeen frequently puſhing and ſtriking one another; and the fiſhermen aſſert they have many battles: their conjecture is, that the battles are occaſioned by the males endeavouring to get at the ſpawn in order to devour it, and the females endeavouring to defend it. About theſe hills they remain during the winter, and until the young fry appear, unleſs forced off by a torrent; probably in order to keep the hills in repair, and to defend the ſpawn from the many enemies ready to attack it. — *Quære*, Are not the form of the jaws, the foul ulcers in the ſkin, and the deſtruction of the fins, owing to the above-mentioned operations? — *Quære*, If ſalmon ſpawned in the ſea, would they not be found more or leſs in the condition of kipper? But in this condition they are never found out of the rivers.

Linnæus ſays of the *lernæa ſalmonea*,

Habitat in branchiis ſalmonum; ergo etiam marina. This latter is certainly a miſtake; for theſe *lerneæ* are never found with us out of the rivers; and very ſenſible fiſhermen have aſſured me, that ſalt water proves abſolute deſtruction to theſe animals.

Salmon, at a certain time during their ſtay in the ſea, are infeſted by another animal of that genus called by Linnæus *monoculus*, which is as really a marine, as the other is a freſh-water animal. This ſpecies ſeems to me to be undeſcribed by authors, and very diſtinct from the M. Piſcinus of Linnæus, which it in ſome meaſure reſembles. In a few hours after a ſalmon has entered the river, not one of theſe monoculi are to be found upon it. *Quære*, Have we not in theſe *vermes* a proviſion made by the Author of Nature, for forcing the ſalmon from the ſea into our rivers, and from the rivers back again into the ſea?

Obſervations on two inſects which infeſt the ſalmon; on the preparations of ſalmon for and on their manner of ſpawning, with its effects; alſo an account of the cauſes of their egreſs from the rivers into the ſea, and from the ſea into the rivers.

HAving read the memoir relative to an inſect attendant on ſalmon [that immediately above inſerted], I beg leave to offer a few remarks on that ſubject, as the author appears to have but a very ſuperficial knowledge of the natural hiſtory of that beautiful fiſh. This, I hope, will be the more readily excuſed, that I had frequently occaſion, many years ago, to make particular obſervations on the changes of ſalmon from their clean to their foul ſtate, and thoſe in the very river mentioned by the writer and Mr Cordiner.

The colours of a ſalmon in its foul ſtate become very variegated, chiefly brown, which darkens by degrees, but is interſperſed with a number of red ſpots, encircled with a black ring. The kipper caught in February 1776 appears, from the deſcription, to have lain long in the freſh water, by which he muſt have contracted a very gradual change of colour. It is ſomewhat curious, but true, that a clear ſalmon, when he paſſes up the river from the ſea, (which he cannot do in Dovern but on occaſion of a high ſpeat or freſh, on account of the cruives), after the water ſubſides, and becomes almoſt clear, fixes his hold or reſidence in a pool or ſtream where he can find a rock or large ſtone to lean to, and where he will continue for weeks, months, nay, a whole ſummer, or until a freſh ſpeat or ſwell rouſes him, and makes him change his place of abode. This I have often remarked. While he lies in this languid ſituation, from whence he never moves while the river is ſmall, except by jumping at a fly, or when attacked by the otter, a moſt mortal enemy, his colour changes gradually from clear ſilver to grey, and from grey to light brown, which darkens by degrees, till he aſſume the variety of colours above deſcribed. During this time, the tuſk, or protuberance in the under jaw, which is peculiar to the males, increaſes very conſiderably, inſomuch, that previous to the ſpawning-ſeaſon, which is commonly from the beginning of October to January, he is provided with a beak or bill of near two inches long, which he employs in digging and heaving up little hills of ſand, from the gravelly bottom of a pool, or neck of a ford. With this ſand the ſpawn is to be covered, and protected from the violence of the current when the water ſwells, as well as from many domeſtic enemies. This operation fatigues him exceedingly, ſo that his fiſh is much waſted, and his fins lacerated and torn: and no wonder, as I have ſeen ſome of thoſe beds near two feet deeper than the natural channel of that part of the river was during the ſummer.

When the ſpawning-ſeaſon comes on, the male ſelects his female, and defends her from the approach of a rival; on which account they have many engagements, and in which the ſtrongeſt and healthieſt always prevails. Of theſe battles I have often been a witneſs: but neither did the females ſeem to be engaged in them; nor did it appear that the motives for theſe encounters proceeded from a view of defending the ſpawn, as thoſe I ſaw were always fought in a ſhallow part of the river, where the bottom was ſtoney, and at a conſiderable diſtance from the ſandy beds. On this account I conjecture, that their duels conſtantly proceeded from rivalſhip, and not from an anxiety to protect the roe; which, after emiſſion, is almoſt inſtantly buried.

The ſalmon are generally moſt intent on ſpawning in froſty weather, when the river is clear, the air calm, and the ſky ſerene. The manner of their procedure on this critical occaſion is very curious.

When

When they pair, the female commonly takes her ſtation along the ſide of a ſtone near the pit or bed which the male had formed. There ſhe diſcharges the roe; which the male inſtantly impregnates with the milt, and which, as it is of a glutinous nature, ſerves at the ſame time to cement the different particles of the roe ſo firmly, that ſcarcely any of them are carreid off by the water. At that juncture, an attentive obſerver may ſee like a ſtring of beads of ſome yards in length ſwimming down the river. After this operation the female lies cloſe, the ligaments of the roes ſtill remaining fixed to her. The male immediately repairs to the ſandy bed below, and heaves with his beak the little hills he had raiſed, over the ſpawn; by which it is covered, and ſo buried as to prevent its being carried off by the force of the ſtream. Here it lies depoſited during the winter, till about the beginning or middle of March, if the weather has been mild; when moſt of the roes become alive, and break the ſkin or ſhell in which they were incloſed.

An ingenious naturaliſt told me, that a fiſher who lived on a river ſide informed him, that he had caught ſome particles of theſe roes early in the ſpring, and on opening them found incloſed embryos of ſmouts or ſalmon-fry, perfectly formed, with their tails at their mouths. This ſeems to imply a preſumption of the truth of what is commonly related of ſalmon, when they arrive at a linn, caſcade, or high dam-head, where their fins cannot ſupport them to climb the watery acclivity, that they catch hold of their tails with their mouths, and in this circular poſition throw themſelves, like mountebanks, over the top of the linn. The preſumption of ſuch an attempt is indeed pretty ſtrong, but I cannot vouch it from ocular demonſtration. Many of the ſpawn are deſtroyed during the winter by heavy ſpeats, but eſpecially in a thaw after a ſevere froſt, when the ice breaks, and often raſes their beds to the foundation. In April and May the river ſwarms with ſmouts, or ſalmon-fry, like young trouts, but adorned with clear ſilver ſcales. They then embrace the firſt opportunity of a ſpeat to get to the ſea; from whence they return to the ſame river, when favoured by a ſwell, in June or July, full-grown ſalmon, to the ſize of gilſes. Such a ſudden growth is truly amazing! [42. 176.]

I was told by a gentleman who was preſent at a boat's fiſhing on Spey near Gordon caſtle in the month of April, that in hauling, the weight of the net brought out a great number of ſmouts, which the fiſhers were not willing to part with; but that a gentleman, who knew the natural propenſity of the ſalmon to return to their native river, perſuaded them to ſlip them back again into the water, aſſuring them that in two months they would catch moſt of them full-grown gilſes, which would be of much greater value. He at the ſame time laid a bett of five guineas with another gentleman preſent, who was ſomewhat dubious, that he ſhould not fail in his prediction. The fiſhers agreed. He accordingly clipt off a part of the tail-fin from a number of them before he dropt them into the river; and within the time limited, the fiſhers actually caught upwards of a hundred gilſes thus marked, and ſoon after many more.—Theſe fry, after they get to the ſea, and come to maturity, are generally the leaders of the ſcools that hover about the mouth or enter the river in which they were ſpawned. Nor do they join, or aſſociate with any ſcools belonging to a different water, unleſs they have by ſome accident ſtrayed and wandered from their own; then they join and incorporate with the firſt body of foreigners they fall in with, and enter the ſtrange river along with them. Theſe the fiſhers know perfectly well at ſight, as the colours, eſpecially on the back, of ſalmon, belonging to different rivers, are very different; and I have myſelf ſeen a Spey ſalmon, with a bluiſh back, which alſo roſe like the ſegment of a circle much reſembling that of a ſow, caught in Dovern; whereas the colour on the backs of the native ſalmon is generally of a light braſſy caſt.

After the operation of heaving the ſand and covering the ſpawn is over, the male ſalmon is ſo much fatigued and ſpent, that he can barely ſwim to the firſt ſtone or rock, where he lies for ſome time in a torpid ſtate, and almoſt as if dead, and in indeed many of them actually die ſoon after. The female repairs to ſome old lair, where ſhe reſts through the winter, or till ſhe is obliged to remove by the force of a freſh ſwell in the river. During the time they lie in this languid condition, both male and female are attacked by the *lerneæ ſalmoneæ*, or *vermes aquaticæ*, a great number of which faſten in their gills, which from a dark red become

bleached and white. Theſe *lerneæ* diſtreſs them exceedingly, by ſucking the blood from theſe fine veſſels. This weakens and reduces them ſo much, that they become quite lank and flabby, their colour an ugly brown, and their fiſh perfectly taſteleſs and inſipid, and almoſt as white as that of a herring. They continue in this diſtreſſing ſituation till a freſh ſpeat carries them to the ſea; which they gladly avail themſelves of, probably to get rid of theſe vermin. When they get into the ſalt water, the *lerneæ* almoſt inſtantly die, and are waſhed off the gills. The ſalmon ſoon after recover their clear colour, their ſilver ſcales, their fine ſhape, and their rich fiſh. I was informed by one who had caught a kipper with the fly, that in order to try the experiment, whether, or how ſoon it would appear again clean, he cut off a corner of the tail-fin, and ſlipped it into the water; when he declared, that in fourteen days he ſaw a ſalmon of the ſame ſize caught at the cruives near Banff with the ſame particular mark, and perfectly clean and clear.

It would appear from the obſervations of old fiſhers, that there are a great number of females to one male; this may eaſily be diſcovered when there is a ſucceſsful fiſhing, on which occaſion I have ſeen ſeveral hundreds caught at one haul. It is then very eaſy to diſtinguiſh the male from the female, by obſerving the tuſk, or protuberance in the under jaw, which, tho' ſmall when they come directly from the ſea, ſtill makes its appearance in the former, but never in the latter; the head is alſo a little longer; and in general the ſhape of the male is not ſo elegant and pretty as that of the female. By marking theſe diſtinctions, and comparing the number of roes with that of the milts, when opened for curing, one may form a tolerably juſt calculation of the ſuperiority of the females to the males in point of numbers. The tuſk or beak is very perceivable in the latter upon their firſt appearance in the river, and increaſes gradually during their continuance in the freſh water. In conſequence of their extraordinary toil and fatigue during the ſpawning ſeaſon, which occaſions the foul ulcers in the ſkin, and the deſtruction of the fins, a great number of them die, as already obſerved; and very few of them ſurvive a ſevere froſt, or breaking of the ice; one ſtroke of which, as they are unable to ſhun it, generally finiſhes them. I have ſeen many of them thus waſted lying along the bank of the river, almoſt totally incapable of motion.

It does not appear that any ſalmon ſpawn in the ſea, as none in the condition of kipper are ever caught out of the river. It is natural to imagine, that the bottom of the ſea, however ſoft, ſmooth, or ſandy, the channel be, would be a very improper bed for the ſpawn, as it would be ſubject to frequent ſtorms and tempeſts, which would not only raze and tear the roes, and ſcatter them all around, but expoſe them thus uncovered as a bait to the innumerable voracious inhabitants of that boiſterous element. The Author of Nature has therefore wiſely provided for their preſervation, as it is probable, and I think certain, that the ſalmon which continue in the ſea during winter are perfectly barren, and emit no ſpawn, at leaſt for that year.

With reſpect to the *monoculi* which infeſt the ſalmon while in the ſea, they are no other than what we commonly call ſea-lice, or the very ſame marine inſect which we find in dilſe, and other ſea-weeds, let Linnæus repreſent it as he will. Theſe vermin bite, tear, and goad the fiſh, in ſuch a manner as makes them very keen to get into the freſh water, which in a few hours deſtroys theſe inſects as the ſalt water does the *lerneæ*. I have ſeen numbers of clean ſalmon when newly caught in the river, whoſe bellies were, in many places, and eſpecially near the tail, torn and bloody by the bites of theſe vipers; ſeveral of which I obſerved ſticking very faſt, but ſoon died from the effects of the freſh water.

From theſe obſervations, moſt of which I have made from ocular demonſtration, I am perfectly perſuaded, that neither the *lerneæ ſalmoneæ* can live many hours in the ſalt, nor the *monoculi* in the freſh water; and that the torment which the ſalmon ſuffer from theſe vermin incites the kipper to hurry to the ſea, and the clean ſalmon to get out of it into the river. By this means an immenſe number of this valuable fiſh is thrown into our power; and thus, conſidering the narrow compaſs in which they are confined while in the freſh water, we are enabled to catch more of them than of any other ſpecies of the watry inhabitants, herrings excepted, probably owing to the latter ſwimming in greater ſhoals.

When the ſalmon fiſhing is attended with ſucceſs, it becomes one of the moſt profitable branches of commerce in Scotland,

land, both with reſpect to national conſumpt and exportation. There is not perhaps, an iſland on the globe ſo plentifully ſtored with beautiful rivers, and whoſe channels are ſo peculiarly calculated for the reception and ſhelter of this elegant rich fiſh; and were the laws prohibiting the killing of black fiſh or kipper rigorouſly put in execution, that deſtructive practice, which is but too general, would be aboliſhed, and a great number of fine ſalmon added to the native poſſeſſors of every river. Theſe, though black, ugly, and deformed, after making a tour to the marine regions, would return in a few months to their original ſpot, perfectly plump, and adorned with the moſt beautiful colours: whereas, when killed with the liſter, the peculiar inſtrument of theſe poachers, their appearance is not only diſagreeable to the eye, but their fiſh is dry, nauſeous, and as deteſtable as the fleſh of a cow would be immediately after calving.

I ſhall only add to theſe obſervations one reflection, which muſt occur to every judicious reader, viz. that as the diſtreſſes which the kipper endure from the *lernæ* urge them to drop down to the ſea, and thoſe which the clean ſalmon ſuffer from the *monoculi* prompt them to get out of it; ought we not to expreſs our warmeſt and moſt grateful acknowledgements to that benevolent Providence, who, in this inſtance among innumerable others, has bountifully provided us with a liberal ſupply of the comforts of life, and conveyed them by latent and imperceptible channels, too deep for our ſhallow capacities to fathom, and too intricate for our narrow conceptions to unravel? —— I am &c.

Edin. Mag. R. W.

A remarkable imperfection of Sight.

From the Philoſ. Tranſactions.

REV. SIR, Raſen, May 26. 1777.

I Received your favour in due time. I ſhould have given you my anſwer ſooner, but have been greatly afflicted with the gout. I am very willing to inform you (and take your inquiry as a favour) of my inability concerning colours, as far as I am able from my own common obſervation.

It is a family-failing. My father has exactly the ſame impediment: my mother and one of my ſiſters were perfect in all colours: my other ſiſter and myſelf alike imperfect: my laſt-mentioned ſiſter has two ſons, both imperfect; — but ſhe has a daughter who is very perfect: I have a ſon and daughter, who both know all colours without exception; and ſo did their mother: my mother's own brother had the like impediment with me, though my mother, as mentioned above, knew all colours very well.

Now I will inform you what colours I have leaſt knowledge of. I do not know any green in the world; a pink colour and a pale-blue are alike, I do not know one from the other. A full red and full green the ſame, I have often thought them a good match; — but yellows, (light, dark, and middle), and all degrees of blue, except thoſe very pale, commonly called ſky, I know perfectly well, and can diſcern a deficiency, in any of thoſe colours, to a particular nicety: a full purple and deep blue ſometimes baffle me. I married my daughter to a genteel worthy man a few years ago: the day before the marriage he came to my houſe, dreſſed in a new ſuit of fine-cloth cloaths. I was much diſpleaſed that he ſhould come (as I ſuppoſed) in black; ſaid, "He ſhould go back to change his colour." But my daughter ſaid, "No, no; the colour is very genteel; that it was my eyes that deceived me." He was a gentleman of the law, in a fine, rich, claret-coloured dreſs, which is as much a black to my eyes as any black that ever was dyed. She has been married ſeveral years; no child living; and my ſon is unmarried; ſo how this impediment may deſcend from me is unknown.

I have a general good ſatisfaction in the midſt of this my inability; can ſee objects at a diſtance when I am on travel with an acquaintance, and can diſtinguiſh the ſize, figure, or ſpace, equal to moſt, and, I believe, as quick, colour excepted.

My buſineſs was behind a counter many years, where I had to do with variety of colours. I often, when alone, met with a difficulty; but I commonly had a ſervant in the way to attend me, who made up my deficiency. I have been now ſeven years from trade. My eyes, thank God, are very good at diſcerning men and things.

If your learned ſociety can ſearch out the cauſe of this very extraordinary infirmity, and find a method for an amendment, you will be ſo obliging to acquaint me. —— I am, &c.

J. SCOTT.

HISTORICAL AFFAIRS.

UNITED PROVINCES. [664]

A memorial from the merchants and inſurers of veſſels of Amſterdam, Rotterdam, &c. preſented lately to the States-General, concludes thus.—"Finally, your memorialiſts firmly believe, that this State is neither deficient in power, nor that her inhabitants want inclination or courage, to maintain the independence of their republic againſt all unjuſt violence: and they alſo look on it as inſufferable, that a nation which owes the ſecurity and preſervation of her civil and religious liberties to the aſſiſtance and co-operation of this republic, and which otherwiſe is united with her by ties of mutual and poſitive intereſt, ſhould dare, againſt the firſt principles of natural equity, againſt all rules of right adopted by civilized nations, and againſt the faith of all ſolemn treaties, for the reaſon only of convenience; that this very nation, we ſay, ſhould dare to cauſe ſo much trouble and prejudice to the commerce and navigation of this republic; and that in ſo notorious a manner, that the total ruin of individuals, and the entire decay of trade, as well as navigation, muſt be the final reſult of their conduct."

"*Hague, Jan.* 16. Count de Welderen, who had reſided in the quality of miniſter-extraordinary and plenipotentiary of this republic, at the court of London, ſince the year 1761, arrived here laſt Friday in perfect health.

On the 18th of December laſt, official advice was given to Count de Welderen of the recal of Sir Joſeph Yorke from the Hague; and from that day Lord Stormont refuſed all miniſterial communication, either verbal or in writing, with our ambaſſador, unleſs he had propoſitions of reconciliation to offer on the part of the republic; ſo that all the poſſible pains taken by Count de Welderen, to deliver the declaration of the States-General's acceſſion to the armed neutrality, proved in vain. This miniſter having received in the night of the 27th to the 28th the order from their High Mightineſſes to quit London, but previouſly to deliver their Declaration, he ſent a letter to Lord Stormont, in which he incloſed the ſaid Declaration, together with their High Mightineſſes reſolution concerning the affair at Amſterdam. But the Engliſh ſecretary of ſtate ſent back the ſaid letter without opening it. Whereupon the Count de Welderen, before his departure, wrote a ſecond letter to the ſaid miniſter, in the terms following.

"My LORD,

I am much obliged to your Excellency for your attention, and offer of ſending a packet-boat to Margate, for my paſſage to Oſtend. I ſhall have no occaſion for the ſame, having already engaged a veſſel from Oſtend, named *Le Courier de l'Europe*, for that purpoſe. This veſſel is now lying at the Tower, ready to take in my baggage. I beg your Excellency will be pleaſed to cauſe the neceſſary orders to be iſſued from the treaſury and the cuſtomhouſe, that it may be embarked without any hinderance. As ſoon as this is done, the ſaid veſſel will ſail for Margate; whither I ſhall repair by land, with the Counteſs of Welderen. I alſo beg your Excellency to furniſh me with the neceſſary paſſports for my voyage, and likewiſe with two paſſports for two Dutch expreſſes, named *J. Paux*, and *Augent Kohler*, by the way of Harwich.

I cannot help, at the ſame time, to expreſs my ſurpriſe to your Lordſhip in receiving back from your Excellency's office the letter which I had the honour to ſend there; nor was I leſs aſtoniſhed when my ſecretary, whom I had ſent to your Lordſhip's office to inquire for the reaſon of returning the ſaid letter without being opened, acquainted me therewith. Give me leave to obſerve to your Lordſhip, that it is impoſſible to know whether a propoſition is admiſſible or not before it has been ſeen and examined. Their High Mightineſſes have given me expreſs orders to deliver unto the Britiſh miniſtry, before I ſhould withdraw from this court, the papers which I had the honour of addreſſing to your Excellency yeſterday morning. How can I execute theſe orders, if you will not permit me to ſee you, nor accept any letters from me? I flatter myſelf, that, convinced of the juſtice of my remarks, you will be pleaſed to accept the letter which I ſent yeſterday, and to ſend me a line in anſwer, informing me of your intentions in that reſpect.

I have the honour, &c. &c.

V. WELDEREN.

London, Dec. 29. 1780."

The Britiſh miniſter perſiſted, however, in his refuſal of receiving the ſaid letter, conformable to the plan of conduct which had been adopted by the Engliſh

liſh cabinet, and ſent the following anſwer to Count Welderen.

"SIR.

Until the conduct of the republic had broken the ties of friendſhip which ſubſiſted between the two nations, and which the King has conſtantly deſired to preſerve, I have always been, as you know very well, Sir, ready and willing to confer with you on all occaſions, and upon all objects concerning your miniſtry; and have always received what came from you with due attention. But ſince all connection between the two nations is broke off by the aggreſſion of yours, and ſince I have officially notified unto you the King's Manifeſto, and orders given in conſequence thereof, I can no longer behold you as the miniſter of a friendly power. You cannot, therefore, Sir, attribute the return of your packet without my opening it, but to the execution of indiſpenſable duty in the preſent circumſtances. After an open rupture, all miniſterial communication between us muſt neceſſarily ceaſe; and anterior orders are no longer applicable to the preſent ſtate of affairs.

I have the honour, &c.

STORMONT."

The following placard is publiſhed by the States-General, dated, Jan. 12. 1781.

"The States-General of the United Provinces of the Low Countries, to all whom theſe preſents may come, greeting. Be it known, that, as the King of Great Britain has thought proper, without any lawful reaſon, to treat and attack theſe countries in an inimical manner; we are thus obliged to uſe every means for our own defence, and to proceed in the ſame manner towards that ſovereign, as he has towards us, and to cut off all communication between his ſubjects and ours.

For which purpoſe, and for the protection of the trade and navigation of theſe countries, we have thought proper to grant to all the inhabitants who ſhall take or deſtroy any Engliſh ſhips of war or merchantmen the following premiums, viz.

Art. 1. All thoſe veſſels which are particularly fitted out as privateers, and furniſhed with proper commiſſions from the Prince Stadtholder, as Admiral-General, ſhall, under the required conditions, be exempt from the giving up of every third man of their crews, according to the placard of the 26th June 1780; but not thoſe that ſail as merchantmen and letters of marque at once. And further, all thoſe who have taken, and brought into any of the admiralties of this country, any ſhip of war or privateer, ſhall receive a premium of 150 florins for every man on board ſuch ſhip*, and for every pound-weight of metal ſuch ſhip ſhall carry at the time of the engagement, and the ſhot of the new-invented caronades to be reckoned at a fourth of their weight: For example, ſuppoſe a privateer ſhould take a ſhip of war carrying 40 guns which would fire at once 352 lb. weight of ball, or 40 caronades which which would fire at once 1408 lb. of ball, and manned with 220 men, each pound and each man reckoned at 150 florins, the whole premium would be 85,800 florins, and ſo more or leſs according to the number of men and weight of metal of the ſhip taken, and always over and above the whole booty of the ſhip, and all the cargo, except the Admiral's one tenth."

By the 2d article the ſame premium is promiſed, if the men of the enemy's ſhip ſhould be killed or loſt, but only the half if they eſcape.

By the 3d, the receiving of the premiums is not to take place till ſentence is obtained from one of the Admiralties.

By the 4th, the captain, lieutenant, and mate, of the privateer, together with the book-keeper, are to make oath, that the enemy's ſhip was abſolutely taken without any colluſion.

By the 5th, the wounded and maimed on board a privateer are to be cured at the government's expence, and to have half what is allowed for thoſe on board of a man of war.

By the 6th, any man of war or privateer taking an enemy's ſhip is promiſed the whole veſſel and cargo as booty, without any drawback except the Admiral's one tenth.

By the 7th, the retakers of taken veſſels, if they are retaken within twice twenty-four hours, ſhall be allowed one fifth of their worth; if within four times twenty-four hours, then one third; and if later, then one half of their worth.

By the 8th, the receiver-general of

* [In our former war with France, a reward was given of 5 l. for every man on board, at the beginning of the engagement with any ſhip of war or privateer of the enemy taken, which is not given in this war [18. 334; — 40. 562.]

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the raiſed *loſt & oyl Cell*, in the Hague, is ordered, upon ſhewing the above, to pay the promiſed premiums, as ſoon as poſſible, in any place that may be moſt convenient.

By the 9th, the ſaid receiver-general is enjoined always to be properly provided with money for the above purpoſes.

By the 10th, the privateers are ordered, upon their arrival, to give notice to the ſaid receiver of the ſame, and the amount of the premiums.

By the 11th, the greateſt expedition is promiſed in the reſpective colleges of Admiralty.

By the 12th, it is promiſed, that if a reviſion of the ſentence of any court of Admiralty is requeſted, that the premiums ſhall nevertheleſs be paid, on condition of the privateer being bound to anſwer for the ſame.

By the 13th, it is declared that this placard ſhall be in force on its publication.

Beſides the above, their High Mightineſſes, on the 11th of January, publiſhed the neceſſary inſtructions to be obſerved by the captains, officers, &c. ſailing with letters of marque and repriſal, and that they do take the neceſſary oaths before the Commiſſioners of the Admiralty previous to their ſailing.

Their High Mightineſſes alſo, on the 12th of January, publiſhed the premiums to be allowed to thoſe ſailors who ſhould be wounded or maimed in the ſervice of this republic, ſo as to be unfit to ſerve in future, to be left in their own choice either to receive a ſum of money at once, or a weekly allowance.

England. [668.]

Three orders of council were iſſued of date Dec. 15. — By the firſt, on a narrative, that information hath been received, that the plague hath manifeſted itſelf in many places of the Ukraine and Wolhynia, and that the contagion thereof ſpreads farther every day; and it being judged probable, that the infection may be brought into this kingdom from Dantzick, or ſome place in Royal and Ducal Pruſſia or Pomerania, or from ſome place in Courland, Samogitia, or Livonia; it is therefore ordered, that all ſhips, veſſels, perſons, goods, and merchandiſes, now arrived, or that ſhall hereafter arrive, in any port of this kingdom, or the iſles of Jerſey, Guernſey, Alderney, Sark or Man, from Dantzick, or any other port or place in Royal and Ducal Pruſſia or Pomerania, or from any port or place in Courland, Samogitia, or Livonia, do make their quarantine for forty days, which is to commence and be computed from the day each ſhip or veſſel ſhall come to anchor in the place appointed for performing quarantine, &c. [551.]

By the ſecond, on a narrative, that great inconveniencies have ariſen by appeals in prize-cauſes not being proſecuted in a reaſonable time, and from ſecret appeals, or protocols of appeal, being entered before a notary-public, without any notice given to the court, or parties appellate, or their proctors, it is ordered, that every perſon being a party in a prize-cauſe in the high court of admiralty of England, or in any vice-admiralty court, and againſt whom a ſentence ſhall hereafter be given, or an interlocutory decree pronounced, and who ſhall appeal therefrom within fourteen days, ſhall proſecute ſuch his appeal, by taking out the uſual inhibition, within three months after the time ſuch ſentence or interlocutory decree ſhall be given, if ſuch ſentence or decree ſhall be given in the high court of admiralty, and within nine months if ſuch ſentence or decree ſhall be given in any of the vice-admiralty courts; and that after the expiration of the ſaid terms of three months and nine months reſpectively limited as aforeſaid, without any inhibition having been taken out, no appeal ſhall be allowed to be proſecuted by any perſon being a party, in the ſaid high court of admiralty, or vice-admiralty courts, nor ſhall any inhibition be granted at the prayer of ſuch perſon, or his proctor, but the ſaid ſentence or interlocutory decree ſhall ſtand confirmed as to ſuch perſon: And that in all caſes where a ſentence ſhall be given, or interlocutory decree ſhall be pronounced, in the high court of admiralty, or in any of his Majeſty's vice-admiralty courts, any perſon not being a party in the firſt inſtance, who does not interpoſe his appeal, and at the ſame time give in his claim, and pray the uſual inhibition, within one year, ſhall not, after ſuch year hath elapſed, be intitled to any appeal.

By the third, the bounties to ſeamen or landmen who enter voluntarily to ſerve in the navy, and the rewards for diſcovering ſeamen who ſecrete themſelves, are continued to the 31ſt of March. [551.]

Accounts

Accounts were received, at London, Dec. 9. that the combined fleet, conſiſting of upwards of twenty-five ſhips of the line, with about 90 ſail of merchantmen under their convoy, were diſcovered by three of Adm. Darby's cruiſers; and that theſe cruiſers had taken three different tracks, in order to find the Britiſh fleet, and give them notice: ſo the news of a battle was confidently expected. The fleets, however, did not meet. Adm. Darby's paſſed by Plymouth on the 16th of December, and ſoon after anchored at St Helen's; and the Admiral came to London on the 25th.

"*London, Dec.* 13. Orders have been tranſmitted from the Adjutant-General's office, to the commanding officer of every regiment of regulars in G. Britain, deſiring them to ſend in a return to the Commander in Chief, at Whitehall, of ſuch lieutenants, about two years ſtanding, as are ready to raiſe independent companies of one hundred privates each. The terms will be, that they ſhall recommend the two lieutenants, who muſt have been commiſſioned officers, and the enſign of their new company."

Mr Langdale having commenced a ſuit againſt the late Lord Mayor, for recovery of the damages received by him in the riots in June laſt [360.], it was reſolved in common council, Oct. 26. after advice of counſel had been taken, that the city ſolicitor be inſtructed to appear and defend in the ſuit.

In an action which came before the Earl Mansfield, in the court of king's-bench, Dec. 15. Mr Langdale plaintiff, and the Sun fire-office defendants, for the recovery of 3000 l. damages by fire in thoſe riots, a verdict was found for the defendants. Lord Mansfield was of opinion, that the defendants were intitled to a verdict, becauſe it was a civil commotion.

An action was brought before Lord Loughborough, in the court of common pleas, Dec. 2. for recovery of loſſes ſuſtained by demoliſhing houſes, deſtroying furniture, &c. in the late riots, Juſtice Wilmot plaintiff, and the inhabitants of the diſtrict of Bethnal-green defendants. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, for the repair of houſes on Bethnal-green and in Worſhip ſtreet, 625 l. and for furniture deſtroyed by perſons riotouſly aſſembled, 700 l. and for damages done to the garden, 30 l.

A like action was brought in the court of king's-bench, Dec. 9. before Mr Juſtice Aſhurſt, Mr J. Maberly of Little Queenſtreet plaintiff, and the hundred of Aſſultoon defendants, for the recovery of 903 l. for repairing his houſes and ſhops, and 1159 l. for furniture, ſtock in trade, and utenſils, deſtroyed in the late riots. The court, after examining ſeveral reſpectable witneſſes, was fully ſatisfied of the juſtneſs of the claims, and the jury gave their verdict accordingly.

"*London, Dec.* 9. The convicts at Woolwich whoſe ſentence of labour on the Thames is nearly expired, are all ordered to be impreſſed, and ſent on board different ſhips, not more than five to each. This precaution will prevent freſh thieves from being let looſe."

There have lately been forgeries on the bank of England, the loſs, by which, it is ſaid, will exceed 40,000 l.

On the 28th of Auguſt a ſhock of an earthquake was felt in Flint and Denbighſhires; alſo in Angleſea and at Caernarvon, but not at Conway; ſtrongly at Llanrwſt, acroſs the vale of Clwyd, at Downing and Holiwell, which laſt place was the furtheſt it could be traced in Flintſhire.

In December ſhocks of an earthquake were felt in different places in England, at Leyburn, near Richmond, and at Yarm, Yorkſhire, at Cheſter, and at Newcaſtle, Dec. 9.—At Leyburn, the generality of people felt themſelves as if ſtrongly lifted up, by a wave-like motion of the earth, and preſently ſet down again; and at the ſame time heard a noiſe over their heads, as if ſome heavy thing had fallen. In ſome houſes things not firmly ſupported, were thrown down. The motion ſeemed to be from weſt to eaſt, and it continued ſix or eight ſeconds. The atmoſphere was very dark and gloomy for ſeveral days before, but calm. The mercury in the barometer ſtood for ſeveral days at the uncommon height of 30. 6 inches.—At Newcaſtle, ſeveral people were ſo much alarmed as to run out of their houſes. The weather had been calm and mild for ſome time before, and continued ſo, with very little wind, and that at N. and N. W. the barometer at 30. 3.

A patent paſſed the great ſeal, Dec. 5. to John Aitken, fellow of the Royal college of Surgeons in Edinburgh, for a new-invented method of loading fire-arms with two or more charges of gun-

powder and ſhot, and diſcharging them in ſucceſſion.

On Sunday, Dec. 17. two Jew ladies of eminence were baptized at the King's chapel, St James's, by the Rev. Dr Bradley.

John Cuthbert, of Groombridge, Suſſex, ſhot a heron, Dec. 4. that meaſured, with his wings extended, upwards of ſix feet. On his being opened, there was found within him a trout near a foot long, which appeared to have been very lately gorged.

"*Cambridge, Nov.* 24. The following is the copy of a printed addreſs, from a worthy miniſter of a neighbouring pariſh, to the young women of the pariſh of Girton. — "Mr P. having obſerved with great concern, that many of the young women of this pariſh, when they come to be married, are already big with child, and willing to put a ſtop to a practice ſo offenſive to decency and religion, and ſo deſtructive often to their own happineſs, does hereby promiſe to every young woman of ſober behaviour belonging to this pariſh, who ſhall hereafter be married in this church, while under the age of twenty-five years, that he will, upon the birth of her firſt child, if that ſhall happen after nine months from the day of her marriage, give her ten ſhillings for the chriſtening-dinner, and alſo a ſilver badge of ten ſhillings value, to be worn upon her breaſt every Sunday when ſhe comes to church, with this inſcription upon it, THE REWARD OF CHASTITY.

J. P. Rector."

"*Peterſburg, Sept.* 26. They write from Kamtſchatka, that the body of the Engliſh Captain Clerke, who died three days after his arrival at the port St Peter and St Paul [323.], has been buried on a mountain near that port. The crew of the ſhip have erected a monument to his memory, on which they have engraved his name, arms, and the day of his birth, and that of his death."

IRELAND. [553.]

"*Dublin, Nov.* 18. Advices from various parts of the kingdom, but eſpecially from the county of Galway, give accounts of great quantities of tobacco raiſed this ſeaſon, great part of which has been ſent to Dublin, and other great towns, where it has borne, within a trifle, as good a price as that imported from America. Moſt of the farmers and gentlemen in the county of Galway, we hear, raiſe what ſerves their own conſumption, beſides what is raiſed for ſale; and ſo great is the produce, that one gentleman raiſed to perfection 16,000 plants on three acres of land." —An act was paſſed in the Britiſh parliament, May 18. 1779. [41. 273.], repealing ſo much of ſeveral acts as prohibited the growth of tobacco in Ireland.

In a letter, dated Dublin, Nov. 16. the increaſe of ſhipping is recommended, as the firſt object for an extenſion of commerce. — "It is hoped, (ſays the writer), an active ſpirit of enterpriſe will now ſucceed the indolent langour of the time paſt; for a dawn of commercial induſtry begins to break: A few veſſels are now on the ſtocks in different ports of this kingdom; and even Dublin, never famed for ſhipbuilding, has now produced a ſample of its future greatneſs, by the conſtruction of a very fine ſhip, of 340 tons burthen, pierced and fitted to carry 32 guns, adapted for the double purpoſe of trade and war. She was launched on Tueſday at 11 o'clock; and ſo uncommon a ſight (being the largeſt ſhip ever built here) brought together a numerous concourſe of people."

"*Dublin, Nov.* 25. The increaſe of our fiſheries muſt give a ſenſible pleaſure to all the well-wiſhers of Ireland, when they are acquainted with a ſketch of their ſtate, viz. In 1760 the number of men employed in the bounty-fiſhery was 750; in 1770 2000; in 1779 3200."

"*Dublin, Nov.* 4. Yeſterday the Lord Lieutenant laid the firſt ſtone of an hoſpital for inoculation of the ſmall pox. The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, and ſeveral of the Nobility and Gentry, attended on the occaſion, and the ſilver trowel was preſented by the Rev. Dean Bayly, Archdeacon of Dublin. His Excellency ordered ten guineas to the workmen."

"*Dublin, Dec.* 14. The public are under no ſmall obligations to the lawyers truly-ſpirited corps, for the reſolutions they have now adopted, and the means they are reſolved to perſevere in, to cut up this daring and alarming combination-trade, that has been practiſed with ſo much ſucceſs for ſome time paſt by ſeveral of the journeymen-artificers of Dublin [554.], and which, in a ſhort time, promiſes totally to annihilate any little manufacture we now poſſeſs, and effectually prevent the nation deriving any the leaſt advantage from the extenſion of commerce this country lately obtained.

Will

Will poſterity believe, that 1200 journeymen-tailors have for more than thirteen weeks ſet their maſters at defiance, held the laws in contempt, and violently aſſaulted every ſober perſon of their profeſſion, who wiſhed to ſupport his family by his own induſtry, and was content with the wages preſcribed by law? Will it be believed, that two journeymen-tailors, who were found guilty of a violent aſſault upon the houſe of a maſter-employer, and were ſentenced by a court of juſtice to ſtand in the pillory laſt week, had the preſumption abſolutely to make up the uniform of a volunteer-corps, and were habited in this garb, ready to be led from Newgate, to undergo the ſentence of the law? Can it be believed, that this extraordinary compliment from journeymen-tailors was firſt offered to the Volunteers of Ireland, the acknowledged ſaviours of their country, for no other reaſon than one of the Volunteers of this city generouſly offering their aſſiſtance to aſſiſt the civil magiſtrate in checking the outrages of theſe gentlemen? — Theſe trifles perhaps may be ſolved, when it is known, that there are no leſs than twenty-five different branches of manufactures combined for the mutual ſupport of each other, and who ſend a deputy from each, that meet regularly once a-week to form a Board of Trade, and to whom there are paid one ſhilling per week from each journeyman, which is conſolidated into a ſtock-purſe, and applied to the ſupport of the individuals of any one of the combined trades that chuſe to complain of grievances. When upwards of 20l. it is aſſerted, is actually paid each week into the Board of Trade, which is ſolely applied to ſupport thoſe that chuſe to be gentlemen, it will not appear wonderful, that the journeymen of any profeſſion, however numerous, can be ſupported even for thirteen weeks, without any viſible means of ſubſiſtence. Nor is it at all ſurpriſing that theſe gentlemen ſhould be accommodated with volunteer uniforms to ſuffer the ſentence of the law, or have the daring preſumption to offer ſuch an inſult to Iriſh volunteers, and which really would have taken place, had not the Sheriffs been acquainted with the affair, and ordered the culprits to aſſume their proper garb. It muſt, however, give real pleaſure to every perſon who feels for the true intereſt of his country, to find, that theſe unlawful and dangerous combinations are now taken ſuch proper notice of, by our ever to be revered volunteers, and who, we are happy to hear, have reſolved to uſe every means to reclaim theſe infatuated men, protect the ſober and induſtrious, and bring to condign puniſhment the members of the Board of Trade. — An act was paſſed laſt ſeſſion to prevent combinations." [530.]

"*Dublin, Dec.* 18. Saturday night laſt, the Independent Dublin Volunteers mounted an officer's guard at the Royal Exchange, for the purpoſe of ſupporting the magiſtrates, and for the preſervation of the peace of this city; and, in the courſe of the night, took up a number of riotous and diſorderly fellows; fourteen of whom were committed to Newgate on Sunday morning by Mr Sheriff Bride, who attended.

A ſpacious trading ſtreet has been lately laid out from the market-houſe in Thomas ſtreet, called *St John's Street*; on the corner of which is a handſome inſcription in the following words, being the only monument as yet erected to the greateſt event that has happened to Ireland for many centuries paſt. THIS STREET WAS LAID OPEN IN THE MEMORABLE YEAR 1780, WHEN A FREE TRADE WAS RESTORED TO THIS KINGDOM, UNDER THE AUSPICES OF HIS EXCELLENCY JOHN EARL OF BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, AND LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND."

"*Birr, Jan.* 11. Between ſix and ſeven o'clock, on the night of Dec. 19. as Mr John Carrol of Tipperary was on his journey for Caſhel from home, on the road leading through Thomas-town, he was ſurpriſed by the roaring of a bull, which he thought ſtood under the covert of the trees, on one ſide of the road, ſuſpecting it to be one of Mr Matthew's bulls, which was publicly known to be very vicious. He ſcarcely advanced twenty yards farther, when, on a ſudden, this animal, which roared ſo horribly, appeared to him juſt in ſize and form of a pig, with this difference, that it had ſpreading horns. The ſight of this ſtrange creature aſtoniſhed the gentleman: but after a little time he recovered himſelf, and became more reſolute, thinking it could do him no harm, be it what it would, as being ſo ſmall in ſtature; ſo he continued on his journey in a very ſlow pace: but this creature followed him near a mile, until he came to a place called Thomas-town Pool, and

then he beheld this seeming heterogeneous animal enter a cave at the side of a road, to his no great sorrow. Then he rode on until he got home; but did not rest satisfied, as he could scarcely describe this being. The night following, he and some more of the town's gentlemen came to the same place where the animal grounded, and there they got three of the same kind before described, which they brought to town; two of which proved to be she ones. The under-named do certify the contents of the above to be true. *John Dea, Esq;*
Denis Ryan, Esq;
Mr John Carrol.
Mr Michael Fitzmaurice.
Mr John Bland."

A list of the subscribers for raising nine companies (the tenth company having been raised by the inhabitants of Leith), of the regiment of Royal Edinburgh Volunteers. [40. 49, 168]

Published in pursuance of an act of the town-council, dated, July 26. 1780.

Subscribers for upwards of ten guineas.

The city of Edinburgh - L.	1050	0	0
Sir Laurence Dundas, Bt -	1000	0	0
The society of writers to the signet - - - - -	525	0	0
Messr. Mansfield, Ramsay, and Company, bankers -	300	0	0
Maj.-Gen. Sir William Erskine	250	0	0
Incorporation of hammermen	189	16	0
The university of Edinburgh	127	1	0
Incorporation of baxters -	105	0	0
Sir James Clerk, Bt - -	105	0	0
The Knights Companions of the Cape - - -	105	0	0
The Hon. Lord Elliock -	105	0	0
James Hunter-Blair, Esq;	105	0	0
Gilbert Meason, Esq; -	105	0	0
William Miller, Esq; Advocate - - - - -	105	0	0
David Stewart-Moncrieff, Esq; of Moredun - - -	105	0	0
The Speculative society -	105	0	0
Sir John Dalrymple, Bt -	100	0	0
Thomas Dundas, Esq; of Fingask	100	0	0
Andrew Fletcher, Esq; of Salton	100	0	0
Sir David Kinloch of Gilmerton	100	0	0
Robert Oliphant, Esq; of Rossie	100	0	0
George Ross, Esq of Cromartie	100	0	0
The Hon. Lord Alva -	52	10	0
Messr. Bertram, Gardner, and company, bankers - -	52	10	0
Society of barbers - -	52	10	0
John Dalrymple, Esq; late Lord Provost - - - -	52	10	0
Sir William Forbes, Bt -	52	10	0
Carried forward L.	5249	7	0

Brought forward L.	5249	7	0
Alexander Hunter, Esq; of Polmood - - - -	52	10	0
John M'Kenzie, Esq; Delvine	52	10	0
The Hon Lady Alva -	50	0	0
Messr. Allan and Steuart bankers	50	0	0
The corporation of candlemakers	50	0	0
Thomas Cuming, Esq; banker	50	0	0
Dr James Hutton - -	50	0	0
Gilbert Laurie, Esq; commissioner of excise - -	50	0	0
Sir James Murray, Baronet	50	0	0
Hugh Mosman, Esq; of Ormiston	50	0	0
Messr. Seton and Houston, bankers	50	0	0
The society of solicitors	50	0	0
Alexander Udney, Esq; commissioner of Excise - -	50	0	0
John Mosman, Esq; merchant	45	0	0
Mr William Jackson, Post-office	40	0	0
Corporation of fleshers -	31	10	0
Messr. Inglis and Horner, merchants - -	31	10	0
The corporation of running stationers - -	31	10	0
Walter Cosier, Esq; of the excise	30	0	0
Walter Hogg, Esq; merchant	30	0	0
The Hon. Lord Ankerville	26	5	0
Thomas Elder, Esq; merchant	26	5	0
James Ferguson, Esq; advocate	26	5	0
Mr Adam Keir, baxter -	26	5	0
Mr John Robertson, printer	26	5	0
James Stoddart, Esq; merchant	26	5	0
William Tytler, Esq; of Woodhouslie - -	25	0	0
William Berry, Esq; - -	21	0	0
Lt-Col. James Bruce of the 70th regiment - -	21	0	0
George Brown, Esq; of Ellision, commissioner of excise	21	0	0
John Campbell, Esq; writer to the signet - -	21	0	0
George Goldie, Esq; of the Linen hall - - -	21	0	0
Walter Hamilton, Esq; merchant	21	0	0
Mr James Hotchkis, brewer	21	0	0
Messr. John and John Learmonth, merchants - -	21	0	0
Mr Alexander Learmonth, merch.	21	0	0
Patrick Lindsay Esq; merchant	21	0	0
Alexander Maxwell, Esq; merchant - - -	21	0	0
Mr William Sibbald, tailor	21	0	0
Mr Alexander Wood, surgeon	21	0	0
Lieut. Thomas Campbell, late of the Marines - -	20	0	0
James Grant, Esq; merchant	20	0	0
Mr Alexander Gardner, goldsmith	20	0	0
Dr John Hope - -	20	0	0
James Ker, Esq; of Blackshiels	20	0	0
Mr Patrick Robertson, goldsmith	20	0	0
Corporation of weavers -	20	0	0
Mr John Black, merchant	15	15	0
Mr William Inglis, surgeon	12	12	0
Carried forward	6767	14	0

Brought forward,	L. 6767	14 0

Amount of ſubſcriptions below 12 l. 12 s.

41 of L. 10 : 10 : 0 each	L. 430	10 0
11 of L. 10 each	110	0 0
2 of L. 6 : 6 : 0 each	12	12 0
63 of L. 5 : 5 : 0 each	330	15 0
6 of L. 5 : 0 : 0	30	0 0
1 of	4	4 0
16 of L. 3 : 3 : 0 each	50	8 0
1 of	3	0 0
14 of L. 2 : 2 : 0 each	29	8 0
1 of	2	0 0
10 of L. 1 : 1 : 0	10	10 0
	L. 7781	1 0

From the London papers, Jan. 16.

State of the Britiſh fleet in the Weſt Indies after the late dreadful hurricane. [660.]

Ships.	*Guns.*	
Vengeance	74	In the careenage at St Lucia, and received damage
St Vincente sloop	16	
Ætna bombs	8	
Veſuvius bombs	8	
Ajax	74	Returned to St Lucia much damaged
Montagu	74	
Brune	32	
Andromeda	28	Wrecked, and moſt of the crews drowned
Laurel	28	
Beaver's Prize	16	
Egmont	74	Arrived at Jamaica much damaged
Endymion	44	
Deal Caſtle	24	Miſſing
Cameleon	16	
La Blanche	32	Suppoſed to have borne away for Jamaica
L'Alcmene	32	
Amazon	32	Arrived at Antigua much damaged
Venus	36	
Albemarle	24	
Fame	74	Suppoſed not to have received any damage, as no mention is made of them in any of the official letters
Vigilante	64	
Convert	32	
Cyclops	28	
Surpriſe	18	
Hornet	16	
Fortune	16	
Savage	16	
Star	12	
Salamander fire-ſhips	8	
Blaſt fire-ſhips	8	
Carcaſe bomb	8	At Antigua

Land-forces at the Windward and Leeward iſlands.

The 15th, 27th, 28th, 35th, 40th, 46th, 55th, 60th 2d battalion, 86th, 87th, 89th, 90th, and 91ſt regiments of foot, beſides ſome companies of artillery.

Land-forces at Jamaica.

60th 1ſt battalion, 79th, 85th, 88th, 92d, 93d, 94th regiments, Dalrymple's Loyal Iriſh, and ſome companies of artillery.

The 99th regiment, deſigned for Jamaica, was taken by the combined fleet.

The 1ſt regiment 1ſt battalion, 13th, and 69th regiments, ſailed with Adm. Hood.

CAPTURES. [672.]

By Britiſh men of war.

By the Daphne, Pegaſus, and Cleopatra frigates: La Compteſſe de Provence, a French privateer of 18 guns and 110 men. She had two ranſomers on board, one for 300 guineas, the other for 200 guineas.

By the Fox frigate: The Induſtry, M'Carty, from Waterford for Chicheſter, retaken, and carried into Portſmouth.

By frigates on the American coaſt: The Waſhington frigate, of 22 guns; the Roebuck; of 16, and the Buckſkin Hero, of 32 guns.

By the Boreas and Greyhound frigates: A Spaniſh brig, from the Havannah to Cadiz, carried into Charleſtown.

By the Intrepid and Cyclops men of war: Two privateers, one of 22 and the other of 14 guns.

By the Hydra man of war: The Commodore, Hood, retaken, and carried into Cork.

By the Portland and Solebay men of war: La Compteſſe de Buzanois, of 20 twelve-pounders, and Le Marquis de Seiguely, of 20 nine-pounders, and 150 men each, carried into Portſmouth.

By the Jaſon: The Duke de Mortiment, a French privateer of 18 ſix-pounders and 110 men.

By the Roſe cutter: The Ducheſs of Harcourt privateer, carried into Lymington.

By the Pheaſant cutter: The Matthew and Ann, Collins, from London for Limerick, retaken, and carried into Portſmouth.

By the Alarm frigate: The Holſtein, of Oſtend, and a Swediſh veſſel, retaken, both carried into Plymouth.

By the Iris man of war: A ſloop for Maryland, laden with arms and ammunition, carried into Charleſtown; and the Friendſhip, Park, from Jamaica for Georgia, retaken, but ſtranded within Charleſtown bar; 250 hhds of rum are ſaved.

By the Monſieur: The Chevereveal, of 18 guns and 140 men, from Martinico for France, with diſpatches.

By Britiſh privateers, &c.

By the Stag privateer of Jerſey: La Chaſte Suſanne; Notre Dame de Bon Secours; and Le St Jean Baptiſte, Bouchard, with wines, from Bourdeaux to Breſt; La Felicite, with wine, and flour from Bourdeaux to L'Orient; and L'Eſperance Dieu, Nolet, with wine, flour, and other proviſions, from Bourdeaux for Martinico.

By the General Conway privateer of Jerſey: A brig with 700 barrels of flour, bound for Breſt.

By the Hero privateer of Guernſey: Five French

French coaſters, laden with flour and wines, carried into Guernſey; and the Two Friends, Elliot, from Briſtol, retaken, and carried into Plymouth.

By the Enterpriſe privateer of Liverpool: The Moineau, from Nantz to St Domingo, with bale goods, &c. carried into Liverpool.

By the Hawke, Small, from Liverpool to Africa: A ſhip of 450 tons, from Rochfort for Martinico, laden with ſtores, &c. carried into Liverpool.

By the Sukey, Thompſon, in a cruiſe of 12 days from New York: Fifteen veſſels, taken or deſtroyed; ſix of which were laden with corn and tobacco.

By the Snapper privateer, Taylor: The Ann brig, from Newfoundland for Barbadoes, retaken; and the Infanta Maria Louiſa, a Spaniſh privateer; both carried into Liverpool.

By the Jupiter privateer of Briſtol, Wade: A Swediſh brig laden with wheat, from St Andero for Cadiz, carried into Kingroad.

By the Tamar privateer of Weymouth: The Polly, Darnell, from Peterſburg to Briſtol, retaken, and carried into Falmouth.

By the Bellona privateer of Briſtol: Five prizes, taken in the Weſt Indies.

By the Lark ſhallop, Baldwin, belonging to the cuſtoms: A French privateer of 10 guns and 52 men. The ſhallop had only 17 men.

By the Defiance privateer of Jerſey: Two prizes; one with wine and fruit, ſent for Mountſbay, the other ſent for Jerſey; alſo the Luaelia, Peo, from Bourdeaux for Breſt.

By the Union privateer of Jerſey: N. S. De la Antigua, from St Sebaſtians for Breſt, loaded with anchors, bar-iron, &c. carried into Falmouth.

By a Mahon privateer: The St Franciſco de Paula, Viſick, an Imperial ſhip, from Bourdeaux to Fiume, carried into Mahon.

By the Fox, Verco, of London: A brigantine belonging to Jerſey, laden with wine and fruit, from Oporto to Briſtol, retaken, and carried into Mevageſſey.

By two Guernſey privateers: The Maria Chriſtina, from Bayonne for Amſterdam; the Antonia Naxaverona, from St Sebaſtian's to L'Orient; the Concordia, Peterſon, from St Ubes for Arundal; and Le Pierre Vincent, from Bourdeaux for Breſt; all carried into Falmouth.

By the Hero privateer of Guernſey: The Glutton, a French ſnow, from Nantz to Breſt, laden with cheſnuts, ſoap, &c. carried into Penzance.

By the Fame privateer, Moore: A French polacre, laden with wine, flour, &c. carried into Gibraltar.

By whom taken not mentioned: The Eliſabeth, Taylor; the Nancy, Eve; the Charming Molly, Gill, from Jamaica; and a ſloop from St Kitts, for Halifax; the Lion, Drew, from Charleſtown for Jamaica, all retaken, and carried into New York; and the Polly, late Philips, alſo retaken, and carried into St Kitts.

By the French, &c.

The Hope, M'donald, from Georgia for Jamaica, carried into Cape François.

The Sarah, M'Kinley, from St Kitts for New York, carried into Philadelphia.

The Friendſhip, Jackſon, from London for Gibraltar, carried into Cadiz.

The Two Siſters, Smith from Madeira for Charleſtown, carried into Philadelphia.

The Empreſs, from Archangel for Hull, carried into the Texel.

The Ann, a brig from Newfoundland, carried into Viana.

The Diſpatch, Philips, from Jamaica for New York, carried into Philadelphia.

The Plymouth Trader, Smith, from Briſtol for Plymouth, carried into Morlaix.

The Friendſhip, from Jamaica for Glaſgow, carried into St Maloes.

The Eliſabeth, Simpſon, from Jamaica for London, carried into St Maloes.

The Providence, Loadman, from Memel for London, carried into Dunkirk.

The Endeavour, Bricly, from Falmouth for Briſtol. She was loſt going into St Maloes.

The Clytus, Dias, from London for America, carried into Cadiz.

The Betſey, Brad, from Peterſburg for London, carried into Dunkirk

The Hermaphrodite, Kay, from St Auguſtine for Jamaica, carried into Hiſpaniola.

The Jacob Watſon, Molly, from London for New York, carried into Calais.

The Mary Ann, Harris, from London for Weymouth, carried into Cherburg.

The Globe, Wilkes, from Workington for Plymouth, carried into Morlaix.

The Betty, Woodſide, from Killibegs for Corke, ſent for Dunkirk.

The Ann, Aſſon, from New York for the Leeward iſlands, carried into Philadelphia.

The Swift, Bruden, from Liſbon for Gibraltar, carried into Cadiz.

The Unicorn, of 28 guns, and the Gatton, of 18, carried into Cape François.

The Rodney, of 18 guns, and the Hare of 14, carried into St Domingo.

The Betſey, from Peterſburg for London, carried into Dunkirk.

The Briton, from Memel for London, carried into Oſtend.

The Eliſabeth, Wilſon, from London for Cork, carried into Cherburg; the captain and mate killed.

The William, Middleton, from Liverpool for Oporto, carried into Vigo.

The Lord North, Tothill, from Cork for London, carried into Cherburg.

The

The Aggy, Brown, from Clyde for Charleſtown, carried into North Carolina.

Taken, but whither carried not mentioned: The Betſey, Kidd, from St Kitts for Halifax; the Lady Margaret, Huie, from Clyde for New York; the Eliſabeth, Hoar, from Jamaica; the Proſper, Butler, from New York, for Newfoundland; the Anne and Betty, Scott, from Peterſburg for Leith; the Polly, Hale, from Charleſtown for London; the Joſeph, Chapman, the Aſhton, Thompſon, and the Eagle, Smith, from Peterſburg for London; the Briton, Jackſon, from Memel for London; the Ranger lugger, in the ſervice of the cuſtoms, ſix of the crew made their eſcape in the boat; the Sally, Moor, from Ipſwich for Plymouth; the Lord Cornwallis, Forreſter, and the General Leſlie, Hill, both from Charleſtown for Jamaica; the Mary Stuart, from London for the coaſt of Brazil; the Michael, Miles, of Youghall for Southton; the Succeſs, Reily, from Arundel for Waterford; the Prince of Wales, Bagwell, for Oporto; the laſt-named four ſhips were taken by the Duke de Mortiment, and had the maſters and crews on board when ſhe was captured by the Jaſon; the Thomas, Coppedoach, from Newfoundland; the Hendalaar, a tranſport; the Harlequin privateer of Dartmouth; the Mary, Galbraith, Friendſhip, Park, Neptune, Rogers, and Enterpriſe, Fraſer; theſe four from Jamaica for Georgia and Charleſtown; the Friendſhip is retaken by the Iris; the Thomas and Alice; the Minerva, Walker, a tranſport, taken off Tybee.

Taken but ranſomed: The Nancy, Capt. Gardiner, of Limekilns, for 300 guineas; the Eliſabeth, Capt. White, from Scotland for Liverpool, for 600 guineas; the Active, Royal, from Yarmouth for Dublin, for 800 l.; the Prince of Wales, from Waterford for Portſmouth, for 1300 guineas; the Mercury, Carr, from London for Stettin, for 250 guineas; the Friendly, Broderick, from London for Stettin, for 1000 guineas; the Providence, Wadding, for 370 guineas; five taken by the Chaulieu privateer of Dunkirk, viz. the Bacchus, Ord, of Sunderland, for 700 guineas; the Peggy, Bainbridge, of Sunderland, for 420 guineas; the Farmer and Baby, Miln, of Roſcharty, for 100 guineas; the Speedwell, Tays, of Peterhead, for 100 guineas, and Chance, Lewis, of Milford, for 100 guineas; and ſix taken by the Black Princeſs, viz. Maria, Lennox, for 900 guineas; Two Brothers, Crookſhanks, for 120 guineas; Robert, M'Kellar, for 3000 l. Nancy, Burnett, for 270 guineas; James, M'Neill, for 300 guineas; and Eliſabeth, Whyte, for 600 guineas; — the Belmont Caſtle, Boyd, from London for Perth, for 800 guineas; the Kitty, Johnſon, of Newcaſtle, for 4000 guineas; Janet, Hutton, of Kirkaldy, for 310 guineas; Eliſabeth and Ann, Davidſon, of Kincardine, for 200 guineas; Diſpatch, Robertſon, of Findhorn, for 130 guineas; the James and Mary, Norwal, of Aberdeen, for 250 guineas; the Charlotte, Hyde, for 180 guineas; the Happy Return, Duke, for 220 guineas; the William and Mary, Cummings, for 170 guineas; the Providence, Richards, from Corke, for 600 guineas; and the Commerce, Forreſtall, from Waterford for London, for 1100 guineas.

General ſtate of the patients admitted into and diſmiſſed from the Royal infirmary, Edinburgh, in 1780. [40. 728.; — 41. 728.]

In the hoſpital, Jan. 1. 1780	168	2268
Admitted that year	2100	
Of whom,		
Diſmiſſed cured	1358	2087
relieved	255	
by deſire	235	
as improper	128	
for irregularities	33	
as incurable	2	
Died	76	
In the hoſpital Jan. 1. 1781.		181

A great number of perſons not included above, receive advice and medicines as out-patients, for which daily attendance is given.

General ſtate of the event of the caſes of patients treated at the Public Diſpenſary of Edinburgh during the year 1780, [41. 728.]

Cured	365
Relieved	112
Irregular	32
Diſmiſſed without relief	67
Dead	6
Remaining under treatment	62
Supplied with medicines and advice although their caſes were not inſerted in the regiſter	130
Total admitted to the benefits of the Diſpenſary	774

Abſtract of the number of patients received into and diſmiſſed from the Aberdeen Infirmary in 1780. [41. 728.]

In the hoſpital Jan. 1. 1780.	90	1185
Admitted that year	1095	
Of whom,		
Perfectly cured	773	1102
Recovered ſo as to follow their ordinary buſineſs	175	
Incurable after a long trial	17	
Improper, diſmiſſed at their own deſire, or deſerted	96	
Dead	41	
Remaining in the hoſpital Jan. 1. 1781		83

Beſides the above number admitted into the hoſpital, 1066 have had the benefit of advice and medicines as out-patients.

The

The LONDON General Bill of Christenings and Burials, from December 14. 1779, to December 12. 1780; with the diseases and casualties, &c. [41. 729.]

Christened			Buried			Increased in the burials this year 97.
Males	8581		Males	10206		
Females	8050	16631	Females	10311	20517	

Between	Age.	No.	Age.	No.	Age.	No.	Age.	No.	Age.	No.
	Under 2	6810	20 and 30	1421	60 and 70	1715	100	2	104	
	2 and 5	1713	30 and 40	1833	70 and 80	1183	101	1	105	
	5 and 10	598	40 and 50	2215	80 and 90	455	102	0		
	10 and 20	602	50 and 60	1890	90 and 100	78	103	1		

Diseases.						*Casualties.*	
Abort. and Stillb.	544	Evil	18	Measles	272		
Aged	1448	Fever, ditto malignant, scarlet, spotted, and purples	2316	Miscarriage	1	Bit by mad dog	1
Ague	9	Fistula	5	Mortification	248	Burnt	24
Apoplexy and Sud.	273	Flux	62	Palsy	71	Drowned	151
Asthma and Phthisick	367	French Pox	55	Pleurisy	29	Excessive Drinking	10
Bedridden	11	Gout	46	Quinsy	5	Executed	27
Bleeding	4	Gravel, Stone, and Strangury	42	Rheumatism	8	Found Dead	16
Bloody Flux	3	Grief	10	Rising of the lights	1	Frighted	1
Bursten and Rupture	11	Headach	1	Scurvy	7	Killed by Falls, and several other Accidents	64
Cancer	96	Headmouldsh. Horshoehead, and Water in the Head	12	Small Pox	871	Killed themselves	34
Canker	6	Jaundice	119	Sore Throat	13	Murdered	5
Childbed	190	Impostume	6	Sores and Ulcers	18	Overlaid	2
Cholic, Gripes, Twisting of the Guts	28	Inflammation	279	St Anthony's Fire	1	Poisoned	4
Cold	5	Itch	1	Stoppage in Stom.	15	Scalded	3
Consumption	4889	Leprosy	1	Surfeit	2	Shot	14
Convulsions	5412	Lethargy	11	Swelling	4	Starved	6
Cough, and Hooping-Cough	573	Liver grown	2	Teeth	624	Suffocated	5
Dropsy	939	Lunatic	50	Thrush	90		
				Vomit. and Loosness	16		
				Worms	10		

General Bill of Mortality for 1780, in EDINBURGH.

	Buried in the city.		
	Males.	Femal.	Total.
January	40	55	95
February	36	41	77
March	36	44	80
April	34	36	70
May	32	42	74
June	17	22	39
July	14	21	35
August	16	18	34
September	22	30	52
October	30	24	54
November	32	25	57
December	43	43	86
Total	352	401	753

Between	Age.	No.
	Under 2 years	214
	2 & 5	88
	5 & 10	50
	10 & 20	40
	20 & 30	39
	30 & 40	44
	40 & 50	57
	50 & 60	56
	60 & 70	70
	70 & 80	61
	80 & 90	30
	90 & 100	3
	100 & 101	1

Decreased 5.

Besides these, many persons who die in the city are buried in the burying-ground of Canongate, West kirk, Chapel of Ease of that parish, Caldton, and in Lady Yester's church-yard.

Diseases, &c.										
Aged	96	Childbed	8	Dropsy	4	Inflammation	3	Small pox	101	
Apoplexy	1	Chincough	59	Drowned	2	Killed by falls	5	Stillborn	39	
Asthma	14	Cholic	1	Executed	3	—by an insane	1	Suddenly	10	
Bowelhive	27	Consumption	184	Fever	108	Measles	13	Swelling	1	
Burnt by accid.	1	Crushed	1	Fractur'd skull	1	Palsy	1	Teething	58	
Cancer	1			Hysterics	1			Water in head	9	

Aberdeen infirmary, number of patients in 715
Ackland, Lady Harriet, ſufferings of 61
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